

the
NUMISMATIST



American Numismatic
Association

Founded 1891

September
1950

1950 Booker T. Washington Memorial Half Dollars

Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco Mints

Very Limited Issue — Only 12,000 Sets

Prices postpaid, \$8.50 per set

SPECIAL OFFER

1946-1947-1948-1949-1950 SETS

Brilliant uncirculated, all five sets \$30.00

Single sets, all sent postpaid, as follows:

1946 \$4.50; 1947 \$6.00; 1948 \$7.50; 1949 \$8.50; 1950 \$8.50

NOTE: We are Exclusive Distributors of the 1948, 1949 and 1950 issues by authority of the Booker T. Washington Memorial. Entire issue for each year was purchased, and all sets sold through us. Order your sets direct from us or from any other coin dealer.

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIALS

1950 Holy Year Vatican set containing 100 Lire gold, Ten, Five, Two and One Lire silver, all brilliant uncirculated. In special cardboard holder..... \$17.50
Similar set housed in "Kurtzeborn" royal purple plastic holder..... 19.85
1950 Brilliant proof coins: Cent .40; Nickel .60; Roosevelt Dime .65; Quarter .70; Franklin Half Dollar..... 1.15
Above complete set in leatherette holder (holder alone .35)..... 3.15
Above set housed in "Kurtzeborn" beautiful plastic holders; clear plastic \$4.65; red \$4.85; white opaque \$4.85; blue..... 4.85
Plastic holders for 5-piece (specify if 1950) proof sets; clear \$1.75; red, white (opaque), or blue, each..... 2.00
1949 U. S. Mint set, 1c-50c, A-1 select brilliant unc. "P" \$1.35, "D" \$1.40, "S" \$1.40, all 3 sets..... 4.00
Similar sets, brilliant unc. (but not quite A-1 select), each \$1.10, all 3..... 3.25

LATEST NUMISMATIC BOOKS

The United States Early Silver Dollars From 1794 to 1803. By M. H. Bolender. You'll prize this remarkable addition to your library..... 10.00
Early American Cents, 1793-1814. By Dr. Wm. H. Sheldon. Another "must"..... 10.00
U. S. Currency, 1861-1923. Only book of its kind; all large notes beautifully illustrated. By Dr. F. A. Limpert. Deluxe leatherette edition..... 10.00
plastic bound \$7.50; loose-leaf, punched for albums..... 6.00
European Crowns Since 1800 (no German) By Dr. John S. Davenport..... 5.00
German Talers, Since 1800. By Dr. John S. Davenport..... 5.00
*Dictionary of Paper Money. By Dr. John A. Muscalus..... 1.00
*Above Book FREE with Book Order \$12.00 or more.
SPECIAL OFFER — 10% Discount on any single order \$10.00 or more books and supplies. See pages 36-45 of our Giant Bargain Price List for one of the finest and most nearly complete line of supplies available today.
Please add 25c to all orders if less than \$5.00.

BEBEE STAMP & COIN COMPANY

Rooms 411-412, South East National Bank Building
1180 East 63rd Street Chicago 37, Illinois

THE NUMISMATIST



September, 1950

VOLUME LXIII • NO. 9

Published Monthly at 1051 N. Broadway, Wichita, Kansas

SIXTY-THIRD YEAR OF CONTINUOUS PUBLICATION

THE ARMY MEDAL OF HONOR

By MENDEL L. PETERSON

(All rights reserved by the author)

Photographs from the Smithsonian Institution

President Lincoln had approved the act establishing the Navy Medal of Honor on December 21, 1861. Less than two months later, February 17, 1862, Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts introduced a resolution which established a "medal of honor" for "enlisted men of the Army and Volunteer Forces who have distinguished themselves or may distinguish themselves during the present rebellion." President Lincoln approved this resolution July 12, 1862 and it became law. On March 3, 1863 it was amended to include officers as well as enlisted personnel. On April 23, 1904 President Roosevelt approved an act which established a firmer basis for the award of the medal of honor. It provided that acts for which the medal was awarded were to be proved by "official records in the War Department." This same act provided for a new design of the medal which is discussed below under "Variety III." On July 9, 1918, the original legislation was modified and clarified — "the provisions of existing law relating to the award of medals of honor . . . are, amended so that the President is authorized to present, in the name of Congress, a medal of honor only to each person who, while an officer or enlisted man of the Army, shall hereafter, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty."

Three months before President Lincoln approved the Army medal of honor Mr. Pollock, the Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, who was at the time dickering with the Secretary of the Navy about a design for the Navy medal of honor, approached Secretary of War Stanton on the subject of a medal of honor for the Army and submitted a pattern. In his initial letter dated April 17, 1862, Pollock wrote —

"Referring to the recent Resolution of Congress in relation to the preparation of the Medals of Honor, to be awarded to our soldiers for acts of

Members of the Association receive the magazine without additional cost beyond their annual dues of \$5.00.

Yearly subscription \$5.00. Single copy 50 cents.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Wichita, Kansas, Post Office January 13, 1948,
under the Act of March 3, 1879.

distinguished bravery in the war for the Union, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject, and of enclosing an impression in soft metal from a die prepared by A. Paquet of the Engravers Department of the Mint . . ."

Pollock's first letter to Stanton evidently evoked no reaction for on July 14, 1862, two days after President Lincoln approved the legislation establishing the Army medal of honor, he again wrote the Secretary of War suggesting in a modified form, the design which Secretary Welles had approved for the Navy, May 9 —

"Philadelphia
July 14, 1862

Sir:

Referring to my letter of the 17th of April last, in relation to the preparation of medals for the Army, I deem it proper to inform you that we are preparing a die for a medallic star for the Navy Department. The enclosed photograph will give you an idea of its form and size as well as emblematic devices. The reverse is to be blank on which to inscribe the occasion for which awarded, and the name of the recipient. The devices do not pertain to either arm of the service but are emblematic of the struggle in which the nation is now engaged. The medal might therefore be adapted for the Army. The anchor at the top of the medal, indicative of the Naval Service may be left off, and an eagle or some other suitable emblem substituted. We hope to have the die referred to so far completed within the course of ten days as to be able to make a cast from it in soft metal and if you desire it, I will send you an impression, which will give a pretty good idea of what the medal will be when struck from the finished die.

Very respectfully,

Your Obt. Servant
/s/ J. A. Pollock

Hon. E. M. Stanton
Secretary of War
Washington City"

This second letter, as the first, failed to stimulate Secretary Stanton to replying. Evidently he was too engrossed with the serious military situation to devote attention to what, by comparison, must have appeared to be a matter of secondary importance. The indefatigable Pollock would not be deterred, however, and on October 7, 1862 he sent a letter and a specimen medal by the hands of an employee of the firm of William Wilson and Son who were after a contract to complete the Navy medals of honor (a contract which they secured on October 23):

"Oct. 7, 1862

Hon. E. M. Stanton
Secretary of War

Sir:

On the 14th July last I had the honor to address you a communication stating that we were engaged in preparing dies for 'Medals of Honor' for the Navy Department and suggesting that the same medal with a different holder would be very appropriate for the Army. I promised at the same time that when the dies were finished I would send you a specimen of the medal. This I now have the pleasure of doing by the hands of Mr. R. T. G. Winkler of the firm of Messrs. Wm. Wilson and Son of this City, who finished the design for the medal.

The devices on the medal do not pertain to either arm of the service, but are emblematic of the struggle in which the nation is now engaged. The medal is, therefore, as appropriate for the Army as for the Navy. In the place of the anchor at the top of the medal, which indicates the

Naval Service, it is proposed to substitute a ring in the form of and representing a wreath composed of laurel and oak, with military emblems introduced at the point where the same is attached to the medal. Mr. Winkler will submit a design of this character for your consideration and one also for an attachment by which to suspend the medal when worn on the coat.

If the medal should meet your approval, it will be a saving of both time and expense as the dies and necessary implements are already prepared and we could commence striking the medals in a few days.

The cost of striking the medal at the Mint in bronze including the wreaths would be say 35 cts. each.

Messrs. Wilson and Son propose to engrave the medals and attach the wreaths at 50¢ each. Cost of each medal in bronze without attachment 85¢ each. The expense of an attachment by which to fasten the medal to the coat will depend on its character and the amount of material required to make them.

I am Respectfully

Your Obt. Servant
/s/ Jas. Pollock
Director"

This letter and Mr. Winkler's efforts in Washington evidently bore fruit for in a letter dated November 17, 1862, P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, wrote Pollock —

"Sir:

I transmit herewith, a copy of a contract entered into this day with William Wilson and Son of Philadelphia, for the manufacture of two thousand 'Medals of Honor' for non-commission officers and privates; also a sample of the Medal, which by the terms of the contract is to be placed in your charge.

I have to request that you will extend to Messrs. William Wilson and Son such aid and facilities as they receive from you in the preparation of the medals for the Navy Department.

By order of the Secretary of War.

Very Respectfully

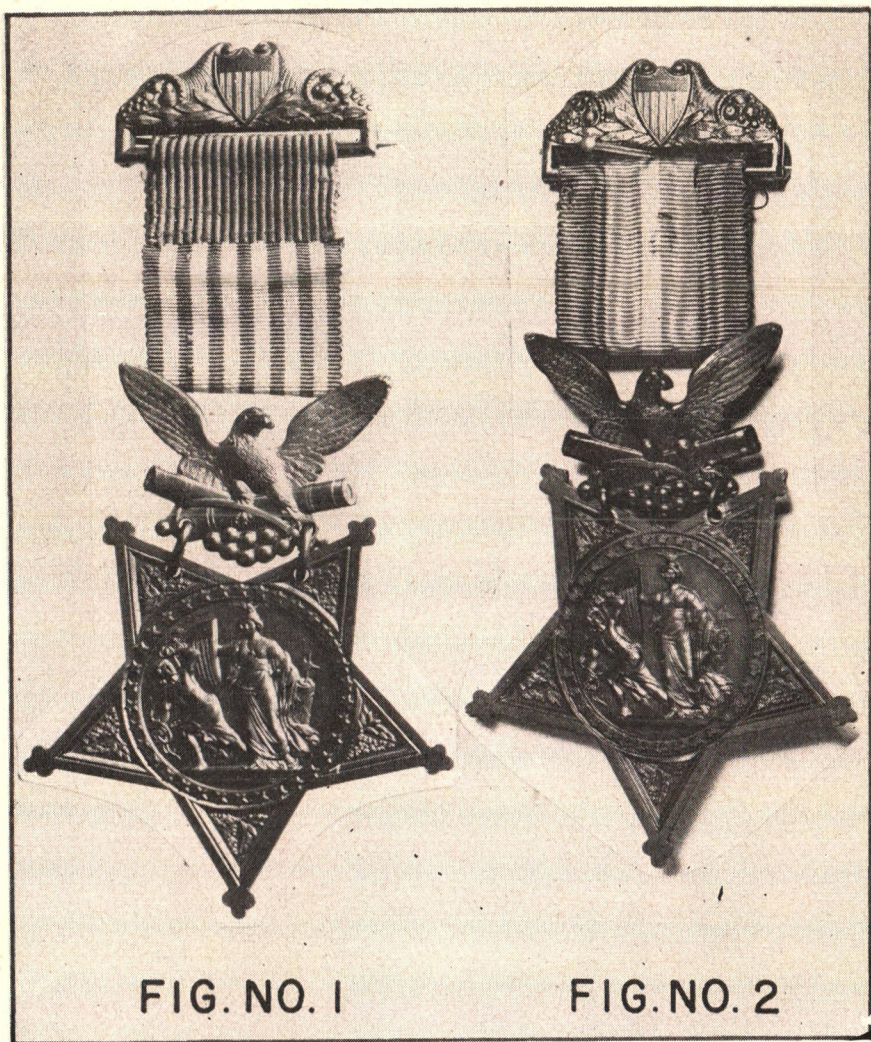
Your Obedient Servant
Assistant Secretary of War
/s/ P. H. Watson

Hon. James Pollock
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia, Pa."

No copy of the contract referred to above could be found in the Mint files but in view of Watson's request that Pollock was to extend "to Messrs. William Wilson and Son such aid and facilities" as they had received in the preparation of the Navy medal of honor seems to indicate that the same plan was to be followed. That is, the stars were to be struck by the Mint while the fittings and ribbon as well as the cases were to be furnished by the Wilson firm who also assembled the medals.

By the letter of November 17 the design suggested by Pollock in his letter of July 14 and essentially embodied in the sample he had submitted October 7 was adopted as the first Army medal of honor.

This first design has been changed three times since the original issue thus the medal is found in four major varieties —

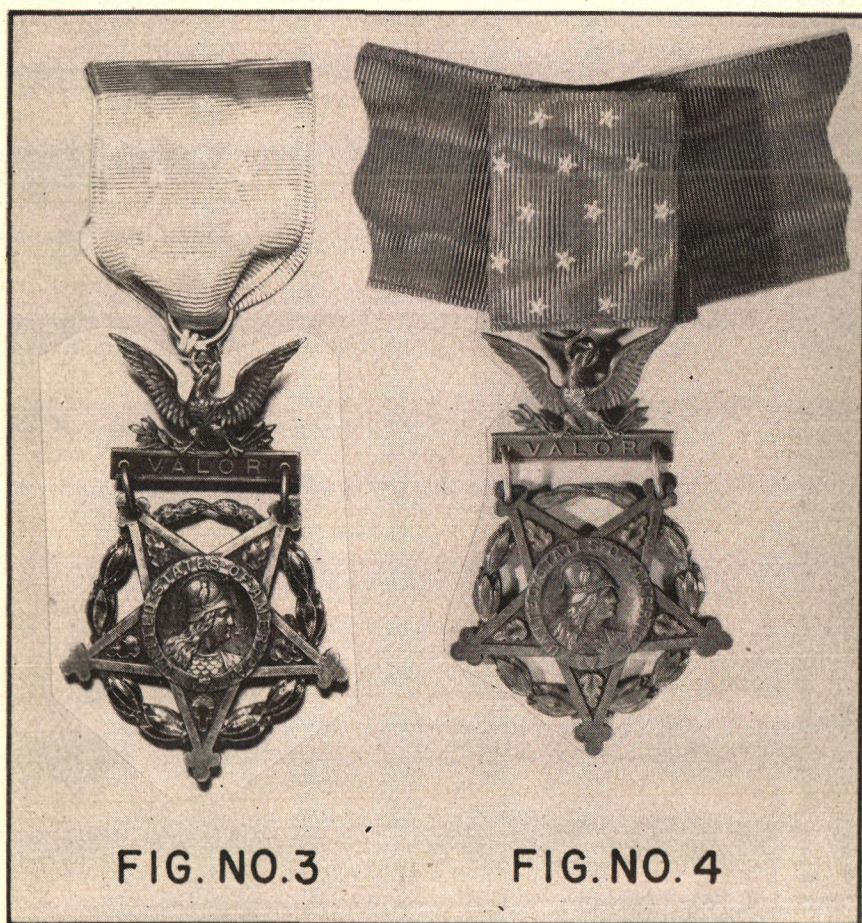


Variety I 1862-1896 (Figure No. 1)

The stars of varieties I and II were struck from the same dies as the first Navy medal of honor. The ribbon of variety I is likewise identical to that of first Navy medal of honor. The only difference between the Navy and the Army medals lies in their suspension devices. The ribbon of the Army medal hangs from a pin which incorporates in its design the Federal shield flanked by cornucopia and laurel sprigs. Hanging from the ribbon is a spread eagle perched on a panoply of arms—crossed cannon, sword and cannon balls. The bronze of the star is dark red but lighter than that of the Navy medal. The suspension devices are of the same color as the star.

Variety II 1896-1904 (Figure No. 2)

In 1896 a modification of the suspension ribbon was made. A vertically-striped ribbon with center of white flanked by blue and edged with red replaced the "flag-like" ribbon of variety I. The metal parts of variety II are identical in design to those of variety I although minor differences in the thickness of the suspension devices and shape of suspension rings are common. On May 2, 1896 a lapel device for wear on civilian suits by medal winners was authorized. These devices took the form of a small bow of narrow ribbon reproducing in miniature the ribbon of variety II or rosette (See Figure No. 5).



Variety III 1904-1944 (Figure No. 3)

The Act of April 23, 1904, which prescribed a firmer basis for the award of the medal also authorized a new design. The desirability of changing the design of the Army medal of honor had been recognized for many years. Several semi-military organizations had, in effect, copied the design in badges for their organizations. The best known of these was

the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic (See Figure No. 6). This situation had led to the change of the ribbon in 1896 but a complete new design was desired by the officials of the War Department. The Secretary of War, Elihu Root, had travelled in Europe in 1902 and had discussed the matter of a new design with our Ambassador to France, Brigadier General Horace Porter, a holder of the medal. The next year General Porter had designs prepared by the firm of Arthur Bertrand and Berenger of Paris. Shortly after this Mr. Root was again in Europe and approved one of the designs. This design was then submitted to the Legion of the Medal of Honor, an association of Medal of Honor winners. This organization approved it and Mr. Root was then able to see that provisions for a new design were included in the legislation of April 23, 1904. This provided — "For three thousand medals of honor to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices, upon the design of the medal of honor heretofor issued, *or upon an improved design* (author's emphasis), together with appropriate rosettes or other insignia to be worn in lieu of the medal . . ." As a protection against abuse of the new design, Brigadier General L. Gillespie patented it November 22, 1904 (No. 37, 236). The next month control of the patent was transferred to the office of the Secretary of War and in this manner the new pattern was made secure against imitation.

The new type consisted of a five-pointed star superimposed on a wreath of laurel leaves. Occupying the center of the star is a round medallion on which appears a bust of Minerva in scale armor and helmet. In the points of the star are oak leaves. The star hangs from a bar inscribed "Valor" upon which perches an eagle with wings uplifted grasping a palm branch in the right talon and a bundle of arrows in the left. The medal and eagle are heavily gold-plated while the laurel wreath and oak leaves are enameled in bright green. The ribbon is of light blue silk bearing thirteen white stars arranged in three chevrons. The medal was worn suspended from the breast or from the neck, a special hook permitting the ribbon to be modified with ease. The neck suspension was prescribed for full dress wear.

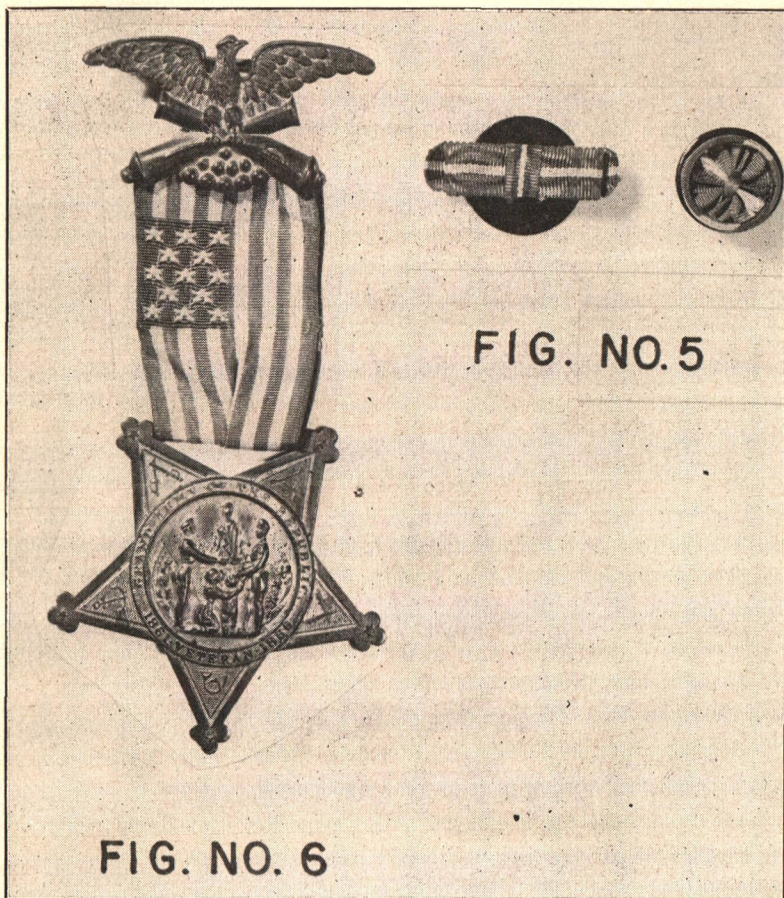
The medals were manufactured by Bailey, Banks and Biddle of Philadelphia under contract.

Variety IV (Figure No. 4)

In 1944 the breast suspension was abolished and neck suspension only prescribed. The actual medal was unchanged in design.

The first Army medals of honor actually presented were a group of six awarded to as many Union soldiers returning after a year's imprisonment from a raid into Confederate territory. These were awarded March 25, 1863 by Secretary of War Stanton in the War Building.

The significance of the medal of honor was unfortunately not appreciated by many officers of the United States Army. This was understandable since it was a new award and the only one available with the exception of the lesser Certificate of Merit. Consequently, it was recommended for many acts which would have rated a lower award today or none at all. Perhaps the most flagrant misuse of the medal of honor was its award to an entire regiment of infantry. One of the briefs attached to the report of the Review Board of 1916 tells the story —



"Cases 1 through 864

The term of service of the Twenty-seventh Maine Infantry being about to expire, the regiment was ordered to Arlington Heights, Va., where it arrived June 25, 1863, preparatory to being sent home for muster-out. While the regiment was at that place the President requested it to remain in service a short time longer, on account of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. About 300 officers and enlisted men volunteered to remain, and did remain, at Arlington Heights, Va., in the defenses south of the Potomac, until the result of the Battle of Gettysburg was known. They were sent home on July 4. The remainder of the regiment, consisting of about 560 officers and enlisted men, was sent home on July 1. The entire regiment was mustered out of service at Portsmouth, Me., on July 17, 1863. On January 24, 1865, medals of honor, 864 in number, were issued to all members of the regiment who were mustered out with it. The official records show that it was intended to issue the medals to those who volunteered to remain in service beyond the expiration of their term, but, evidently through inadvertence, the medal was also issued to about 560 members of the regiment who did not volunteer to remain in service. The records do not show either the names of those who volunteered to remain or of those who did not so volunteer."

This unhealthy situation regarding the decoration which was the highest the nation could bestow resulted in legislation providing for

review of all medals awarded. Section 122 of the National Defence Act of June 3, 1916, provided "A board to consist of five general officers on the retired list of the Army shall be convened by the Secretary of War, within sixty days after the approval of this Act, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon past awards or issues of the so-called congressional medal of honor by or through the War Department; this with a view to ascertain what medals of honor, if any, have been awarded or issued for any cause other than distinguished conduct by an officer or enlisted man in action involving actual conflict with an enemy by such officer or enlisted man or by troops with which he was serving at the time of such action, and in any case in which said board shall find and report that said medal was issued for any cause other than that hereinbefore specified the name of the recipient of the medal so issued shall be stricken permanently from the official medal of honor list. It shall be a misdemeanor for him to wear or publicly display said medal, and, if he shall still be in the Army, he shall be required to return said medal to the War Department for cancellation . . ."

The board convened June 19, 1916, and on January 17, 1917, filed its report. Between these dates the board had considered the 2,625 cases in which medals of honor had been awarded. In their final report the board recommended that 911 names be stricken from the medal of honor roll. Of these, 864 were those of members of the Maine regiment mentioned above. The remaining 47 represented other cases in which the board considered that the medal had not been awarded for distinguished services. On February 15, 1917, the recommendations of the board were carried out and the awards of 911 medals were revoked. Thus the past abuses of the medal were corrected. The next year the future of the medal was further secured by the Act of July 18, 1918, referred to at the beginning of this article.

This same act abolished the old Certificate of Merit replacing it with the Distinguished Service Medal and in addition creating the Distinguished Service Cross and Silver Star which were awarded for lesser degrees of service. Thus the medal of honor was further protected in that several gradations of decorations were available to more appropriately recognize acts which did not deserve the highest award. By the end of World War II the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Soldiers Medal, the Bronze Star, the Air Medal, the Commendation Ribbon and the Purple Heart had been added to the array so that now the Army Medal of Honor tops the list of eleven decorations and thus represents the highest acclaim which a grateful nation can bestow upon her military heroes.

NUMBER OF ARMY MEDALS OF HONOR AWARDED THROUGH 1945

Civil War 1861-1865	1,200
Indian Campaigns 1861-1898	416
War with Spain 1898	30
Philippine Insurrection 1899-1913	70
Boxer Rebellion 1900	4
Mexican Campaign 1911	1
World War I 1918	95
Period 1922-1935	8
World War II 1942-1945	292

Total 2,116

SOURCES

1. Correspondence files, Bureau of the Mint, Treasury Department.
2. Mint Records Files, U. S. National Archives.
3. Public Information Division, Department of the Army **THE MEDAL OF HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.**
4. **LAWS AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE OF MEDALS AND COMMEMORATIVE COINS**, Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1949.
5. 66th Congress 1st Session, Senate Document No. 58, **GENERAL STAFF CORPS AND MEDALS OF HONOR**, Washington 1919.
6. Belden, Bauman L. **UNITED STATES WAR MEDALS**, New York: American Numismatic Society, 1916.
7. Mulholland, St. Clair A. **MILITARY ORDER CONGRESS MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES**, Philadelphia: 1905.
8. **INSIGNIA OF RANK, SERVICE AND WOUND CHEVRONS MEDALS OF HONOR** Washington: Information Section, Ordnance Department (Army) 1918.

NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL MEDAL

Designed by Thomas Hudson Jones, authorized by the United States Congress, and struck at the Philadelphia Mint the official souvenir medal of the National Capital Sesquicentennial is now ready for distribution and is obtainable directly from the National Sesquicentennial Commission, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.



The obverse of the medal shows the Statue of Freedom that stands on the dome of the Capitol where it was placed on December 2, 1863, in the presence of President Lincoln and a great gathering of citizens. The plaster cast of the Statue of Freedom was made in Italy, Rome, by Thomas Crawford, sculptor, and it is now in The National Museum. The bronze replica which is on the dome of the Capitol was cast in 1860 by Clark Mills, sculptor. It stands 19 feet and 6 inches high.

The reverse depicts President John Adams addressing the Second Session of the Sixth Congress at noon on November 22, 1800, an event that made the city of Washington the permanent capital of the nation.

The medal, which is the size of a United States silver dollar, is being struck in both copper-bronze and silver. The copper-bronze is being sold for \$1, the silver for \$5. They can be ordered directly from the Commission at the above address. There is no charge for postage.

THE FIRST 4 REALES PIECES OF CHARLES AND JOHANNA OF THE MEXICO CITY MINT

By ROBERT I. NESMITH, RYE, NEW YORK

The recent discovery by Leonard S. Forrer, of London, of an example of an early 4 reales piece of Charles and Johanna (*Numismatist*, July, 1950), is very interesting. It is particularly interesting to this writer, who has been working on this coinage, the first of the Americas, for the past seven years for a forthcoming book to be published by The American Numismatic Society.

Mr. Forrer is generally correct about his deductions but it is possible to add something of value to his well written article.

The decree for founding the Mexico City Mint of May 11, 1535 specified that the coinage was to be in silver in denominations of one-quarter, one-half, one, two and three reales. The mint opened and the first pieces were issued about April 1536. The first assayer was Francisco del Rincon, whose registered initial "R" appears on this first series. Of this coinage from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 reales, there are known (to the writer) the following:

Cuartillas (Silver $\frac{1}{4}$ reales) "R"	2 examples
$\frac{1}{2}$ reales "R"	2 examples
Reale "R"	12 examples
2 reales "R"	7 examples
3 reales "R"	10 examples

Late in 1537, the viceroy Mendoza wrote to the king explaining that he had ordered the mint to stop coining the pieces of three reales, as there had been complaints that they were too easily confused with the pieces of two reales. On Nov. 18, 1537, King Charles ordered that the mint strike coins of the larger sizes of four reales and "if expedient" to strike eight reales. Allowing time for this order to reach Mexico, the dies to be prepared and the coins struck, it was probably spring of 1538 before the 4 reales appeared. Although the mint attempted to make the 8 reales coins, the problems of hand hammering and cutting blanks for these dollar sized pieces was too difficult for the workers and none was issued from the mint. This can be verified by testimony of witnesses at the Sandoval Investigation of the mint held in 1545, when the officials were examined on oath.

The 4 reales with "R" for Francisco del Rincon were therefore the last of the issues with his initial and he served for the first two years of the mint's operation. The pieces are scarcer than the pieces of three reales and were the first half-dollar sized pieces struck in the Americas, (1538).

As the dies were made with punches and the coins were all hand-hammered almost every coin found of the early pieces is from different dies. On all the small denominations seen by the writer, the panel with the motto PLVS VLTRA (abbreviated) has rounded ends as on the Forrer piece. The George Martin-O. K. Rumbel Coll. 4 reales "R" also has these rounded ends. The first illustration of these 4 reales appeared in a money-changer's booklet in a woodcut, K. van Alkemade of Rotterdam, 1633 and was copied by A. Heiss as illustration 27/10. The details are generally incorrect when compared with the coins.

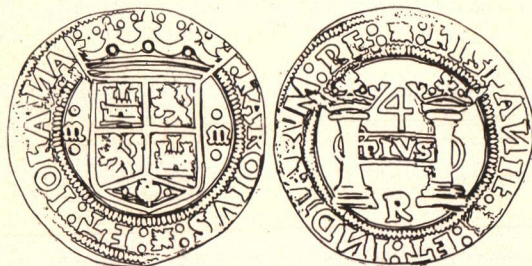
The second variety known is the one mentioned by Mr. Forrer with pointed ends on the panel or ribbon, as illustrated here from the Alfredo

Porraz Coll. These were later than the round panel type but must have been during the Rincon term of office. This pointed end panel then continued through the following "G" (Juan Gutierrez, assayer) series, and the "F" (Esteban Franco, assayer) series, and the "P" coins, the last of the EARLY SERIES which do not show waves under the pillars. Annulets were added to the corners and also on the ends of the panel on these varieties.

A check list of the 4 reales "R" coins is

Type 1. Round ends on panel – Martin-Rumbel Coll. 32 mm. 201.1 grains.
L. S. Forrer

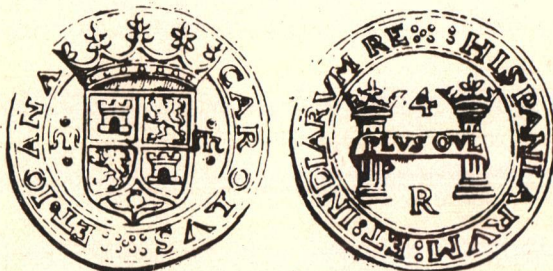
Type 2. Pointed ends on panel – Alfredo Porraz Coll.
Medina, p. 66, No. 2, (misread as "P")



Type 1. Martin-Rumbel 4 reales "R" of Mexico City Mint, 1538



Type 2. Alfredo Porraz 4 reales "R" of Mexico City Mint, 1538



1633 Woodcut used by Heiss as illustration 27/10

The Salbach piece No. 3219 was not illustrated and its whereabouts is unknown and the A. Heiss illustration 27/10 is wrong in details. The pieces are certainly rare.

HOLY YEARS MEDALS

By JULIO BERNI, A.N.A. No. 17301, Barcelona, Spain

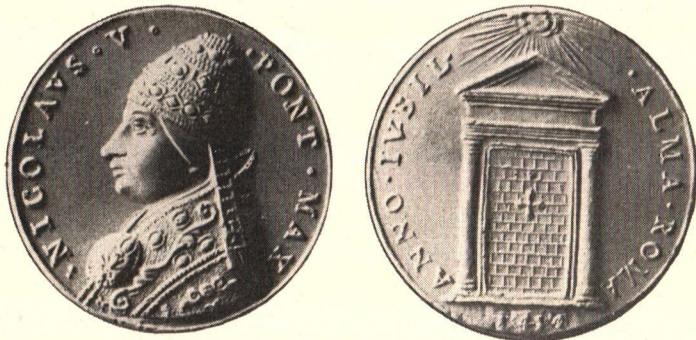
An event of a such importance throughout centuries compelled famous and modest engravers to perpetuate with medals the Holy Years and the most important ceremonies carried out in such solemnities.

To the medals of private initiative were soon added the official ones, ordered to be coined by the Popes to commemorate the opening and closing St. Peter's Holy Door ceremonies; to be distributed amongst the pilgrims who from all the parts of the world came to Rome to win the Pardon and to kneel down before St. Peter's grave; and those of the Legate Cardinals for the minor Basilics ceremonies.

The output of medals for the Holy Years has been for more than six centuries plentiful. We have been able to record more than 500 different medals and we are not able to believe having made a thorough work.

Amongst the main medal engravers and sculptors to be mentioned, there are: Giovanni Paladino, who worked at the end of the XVI century, making ready posthumous medals for every one of the first Holy Years; A. Cesati, "il Grechetto" who worked for the Pontifical mint between 1540 and 1561; Gianfederico Bonzagna "il Parmense" who acted between 1547 and 1596; Valerio Belli "il Vicentino" (1468-1546) who engraved a fine medal for the 1525 Holy Year this representing the Manger; Gaspare Morone Mola, Pontifical's Mint engraver between 1640 and 1669; Giovanni Hamerani, roman, (1649-1705) and his sons Ermenegildo (1685-1744) and Ottone (1694-1768); Giuseppe Cerbara, roman, (1770-1856); Nicola Cerbara, roman (1780-1851) and Francesco Bianchi, who was engraver of Vatican, since 1871 to 1918. Amongst the modern ones, worthy of note are C. Mezzana, E. Boninsegna, G. Castiglioni, P. Giampaoli and A. Mistruzzi. Numerous foreign engravers have also carried out worthy works.

The first Holy Year, 1300, is remembered by two posthumous medals, one attributed to Paladino and the other one to F. de Saint-Urbain (Bologna's Mint engraver in the 1673). These medals represent on the obverse the bust of the Pope Boniface VIII and the reverse side a closed Holy Door, which is an anachronism if we bear in mind that it



Medal No. 1 – Nicholas V – Holy Year 1450

was Alexander VI in the 1500 Holy Year who established the ceremony of the opening and closing of the Holy Door.

All the commemorative medals are normally representing on the obverse the bust of the Pope and on the reverse an allegoric design.

Since 1300 to 1450 Holy Year Medals are existing with a closed Holy Door, with the inscription: IVSTI.INTRABVNT.PER.EAM. (the just will enter into it), or ANNO.IVBIL.ALMA.ROMA (Jubilee year, gracious Rome) or another similar, which refers to the Jubilee Year (Med. No. 1). The very same theme is repeated, even varied, down to our days. An official medal for 1900 Holy Year, also represents a Holy Door closed with the Redeemer in the highest part and the inscription: VENITE.AD.ME.OMNES.HAEC.EST.PORTA.DOMINI. (Come to me, all of you, this is the door of the Lord).

In 1450 medals began to be made with the opening of St. Peter's Holy Door ceremony, the Pope surrounded by the Pontifical Court, with the legend: CITA.APERITIO.BREVES.AETERNAT.DIES. This theme is variously repeated with more or less artistic drawings down to our days with varied legends: DOMVS.DEI.ET.PORTA.COELI in the Holy Years 1575, (Gregory XIII); 1675 (Clement X); 1700 (Innocent XII);



Medal No. 2 – Clement X – Holy Year 1675

1725 (Benedict XIII) and 1750 (Benedict XIV) – ET.PORTAE.COELI. APERTAE.SVNT. in the year 1525 (Clement VII) – OSTIVM.COELI. APERTVM.IN.TERRIS. in the Holy Years 1650 (Innocent X) and 1675 (Clement X) – APERI.EIS.THESA VRVM.TVVM, also for the Holy Year 1675, etc.

The 1700 Holy Year was announced by the Pope Innocent XII but an illness prevented him from performing the ceremony of the opening of St. Peter's Holy Door. Cardinal Emanuel Teodosio de Bouillon who was commissioned to represent him, ordered to be coined an interesting and rare medal which represents on the obverse the mitred Cardinal bust and on the reverse the ceremony of the opening before the Pontifical Court. (Med. No. 3).

For the year 1450 commemorative medals of the closing of St. Peter's Holy Door ceremony began. The Pope surrounded by his Court



Medal No. 3 – Card. Emanuel Teodosia de Bouillon – Holy Year 1700



Medal No. 4 – Clement X – Holy Year 1675

is in the act of placing the first bricks on the wall that will close the Holy Door. The inscription is as follows: RESERAVIT.ET.CLAVSIT. ANN.JUB. This theme is also repeated, but varied and different legends: PONAT.FINES.SVOS.PACEM. for the Holy Years 1625 (Urban VIII); LAVDENT.IN.PORTIS.OPERA.EIVS. for the Holy Years 1650 (Innocent X) and 1675 (Clement X), etc.

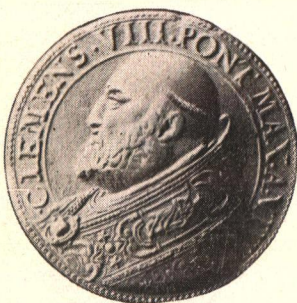
The 1925 official medal for the opening of the Holy Door reproduces the first part of the Apoliptical Versicle (3.7): SANCTVS.ET.VERVS. QVI.HABET.CLAVEM.DAVID.QVI.APERIT.ET.NEMO.CLAVDIT. and the official medal for the closing completed the versicle: CLAVDIT.ET. NEMO.APERIT.

Many medals remind the proclaim of the Jubilee. One of the most artistic was coined under Clement X for the 1675 Holy Year, this being reproduced in the 1725 and 1750 Holy Years. Representing an Angel who has a Papal bull on the left hand and a trumpet on the right, flying on



Medal No. 5 – Benedict XIII – Holy Year 1725

St. Peter Place (Med. No. 5) with the inscription: FLVENT AD EVM OMNES GENTES. For the proclaim of the 1600 Holy Year, a medal was coined this representing the Pope sitting on the Throne amongst prelates and a Cardinal from a pulpit reads a Papal bull, with the inscription:



Medal No. 6 – Clement VIII – Holy Year 1600

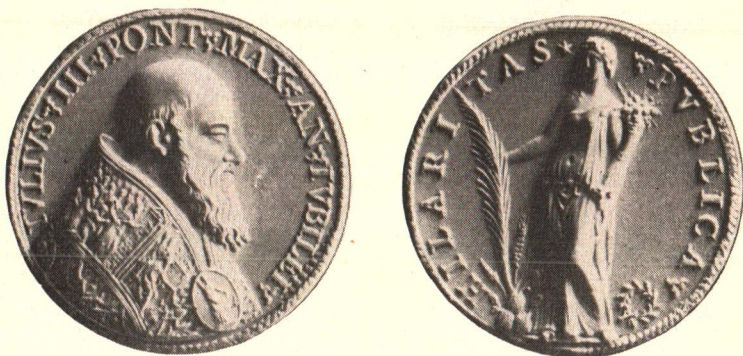
IVBILEI INDICTIO. (Med. No. 6). For the 1700 Holy Year is still featuring an Angel who flies before a closed Holy Door playing the trumpets with the inscription: IVBILEI SAECVLARIS INDICTIO. (Med.



Medal No. 7 – Innocent XII – Holy Year 1700

No. 7). In other one for 1650 St. Peter is seen with the keys and the legend: VT.THESAVROS.ANNI.SANCTIORIS.TECVM.APERIAM. The same theme and same inscription are reproduced for the 1825 Holy Year.

Moreover, there are many varied themes. Julius III and other Popes made medals to remind the measures taken to try the happiness of their



Medal No. 8 – Julius III – Holy Year 1550

subjects and pilgrims with the inscription: HILARITAS.PVBLICA. (Med. No. 8). Benedict XIII reproduced the equestrian monument to Charlemagne inaugurated at the portic of the Vatican Basilic on the 1725 Holy



Medal No. 9 – Innocent XII – Holy Year 1700

Year; Benedict XIV represented the General Meeting of the Franciscan presided by him in the 1750 Holy Year. Many medals represent Virgin Mary (Med. No. 9), the Redeemer, the Apostles St. Peter, St. Paul, the Saints canonized in the Holy Year, etc. The official medal for the pilgrims during the 1925 Holy Year, drawing of the Prof. C. Mezzana of Rome, represents St. Peter's dome radiated below a ripe corn field, with the inscription: VIDETE.REGIONES.QVIA.JAM.ALBAE.SVNT.AD.MESSEM.



Medal No. 10 – Pius XI – Holy Year 1925

The medal coined for the opening of St. Peter's Holy Door in the year 1925, engraved by G. Castiglioni represents the "Cortile della Pigna" of the Vatican, with the Mission's Exposition. A Paul III medal for the 1550 Holy Year reproduces an interesting view of Rome with the inscription: ALMA.ROMA. and another one for the very year which reproduces St. Peter's front as per Sangallo plan.

Some medals are representing a pilgrims procession which enters through the Holy Door with the inscription: LAVDATE.NOMEN. DOMINI. for the 1600 Holy Year (Clement VIII) and INTROITE.PORTAS. EIVS. for the Holy Year 1700 (Innocent XII) and 1750 (Benedict XIV).

Commemorative medals were also issued for the opening and closing ceremonies of the Holy Door in the St. Paul's, Lateran and Liberian Basili. Holy Year 1550 is the oldest for the Liberian Basilic. From that time on, this was continued every year down to our days. In general



Medal No. 11 for Liberian Basilic – Holy Year 1700

they represent on the obverse a closed Holy Door and on the reverse an inscription with the Legate Cardinal's name with the event's memoire. (Med. No. 11 and 12). Three times, in the course of centuries, it was not possible to carry out part or all the ceremonies in the St. Paul's Basilic: in 1625 (Urban VIII) and in 1700 (Clement XI) due to the Tiber overflowing and in 1825 (Leo XII) on account of the fire that burnt the



Medal No. 12 for Lateran Basilic – Holy Year 1775

Basilic on 1823. The three times, for the ceremonies, and for the obligated visits, St. Paul's Basilic was replaced for the Basilic of "Santa Maria in Trastevere." The 1825 Holy Year medal represents on the obverse an interior view of the Basilic after the fire, a fine Gius. Girometti engraving and on the reverse an inscription that reminds Card. Pacca accomplished the sacred rites at the Basilic of "Santa Maria in Trastevere."

In 1525 Clement VII placed some commemorative Holy Years Medals on the closing wall of St. Peter's Holy Door and from that time, began to place on the Holy Door commemorative Jubilee medals.

There have been numerous private medals reminding us of this solemnity. At the Vatican Numismatic Museum old and primitive lead figures of the Apostles and "Volto Santo" are kept intended for the pilgrims (Quadrangle). The first private medal for pilgrims on its commercial side was probably in 1575. Those of the XVI and XVII cen-



Medal No. 13 – Private medal for Holy Years 1600-1700

turies are not accurate work, these representing St. Peter and St. Paul, Virgin Mary, the "Scala Santa," the four Holy Doors, the ceremonies, etc.



Medal No. 14 — Private medal for Holy Years 1600-1700

(Med. 13 and 14). Successively these issues were improved and in the last Holy Years there have been in Italy and abroad, commercial medals issued from valuable engravers which are real masterpieces.

Other Associations, fraternities, etc., struck medals to commemorate the event. Amongst them, may be noted the "Arciconfraternita della SSma. Trinita dei Pellegrini e convalescenti" founded by St. Philip Neri in 1548, whose assistencial work during the Jubilees from 1550 were admired by all the nations. A commemorative medal for the 1825 Holy Year bears the symbol of the confraternity and the inscription: *HOSPES. ERAM. ET. COLLEGISTIS. ME.* In this group are also included: the coined medal on 1725 for St. Gallicano Hospital in Rome and the two of 1933-34 Holy Year a fine work of P. Giampaoli, one of the VII centenary of the foundation of the Orden of "Servi di Maria" and the over one for the Militar Orden of Malta.

All metals have been employed: gold, silver, bronze, copper, brass, lead, nickel, aluminum. Plastics medals are also known.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE MEDALS OF POPE PIUS XII

By SAUL BELLUS, A.N.A. 5454, New York City

When I prepared my paper on the coinage and medals of Pope Pius XII which appeared in the January, 1950 issue of *The Numismatist*, I made the error of assuming that the obverses of the annual medals were all alike. I had been honored by the Vatican with ten plaster casts made from the original dies and as only one obverse was included I described them all alike. Since then I have acquired these same medals in metal and find that the obverses are different. Hence these corrections.

1939-1940 Anno I

Obv. Same as listed in the previous description.

1940-1941 Anno II

Obv. Bust of the Pope facing right wearing cap, cape and stole. Inscription around: *PIUS . XII . PONTIFEX . MAXIMUS . A . II.* In minute letters below, *MISTRUZZI.*

Rev. Same as list with the addition of the head of Medusa lying at the feet of the Blessed Virgin. Below in the field a branch with leaves.

1941-1942 Anno III

Obv. Bust of the Pope facing left wearing cap, cape and stole. The inscription around being split due to the length of the bust. PIUS . XII . PONTIFEX . — MAXIMUS . AN . III. In minute letters beneath the hilt, MISTRUZZI.

1942-1943 Anno IV

Obv. Bust of the Pope facing right wearing cap, cape and stole. The inscription around: PIUS . XII . PONTIFEX . — MAXIMUS . ANNO . IV. In minute letters below, MISTRUZZI.

1943-1944 Anno V

Obv. Bust of the Pope facing left wearing cap, cape and stole. Inscription around which extends below the bust: PIUS . XII . PONTI — FEX . MAXIMUS . AN . V. In minute letters beneath the hilt, MISTRUZZI.

1944-1945 Anno VI

Obv. Bust of the Pope facing right wearing cap, cape and stole. Inscription around: PIUS . XII . PONTIFEX . — MAXIMUS . ANNO . VI. In minute letters beneath the hilt, MISTRUZZI.

1945-1946 Anno VII

Obv. Bust of the Pope facing left with the body at a three quarter angle wearing cap, cape and stole. Inscription around: PIUS . XII . PONT . — MAX . AN . VII. In minute letters below, MISTRUZZI.

1946-1947 Anno VIII

Obv. Bust of the Pope facing right wearing cap, cape and stole. Inscription around: PIUS . XII . PONT. MAX . ANNO . VIII. In minute letters beneath the hilt, MISTRUZZI.

1947-1948 Anno IX

Obv. Bust of the Pope facing left wearing cap, cape and stole. Inscription around: PIUS . XII . PONTIFEX . — MAXIMUS . AN . IX. In minute letters below, MISTRUZZI.

1948-1949 Anno X

Obv. Same as listed in the previous description.

THE MASONIC NUMISMATIST

By WILMER E. BRESEE, A.N.A. No. 9293

Philatelists have shown the way to a new type U. S. collection that should prove of interest to Masons who are numismatists. A large number of U. S. postage stamps carry the portraits of prominent Masons. The number of coins is smaller, and most of them are relatively easy to obtain. Several of them are currently in circulation.

A display of U. S. coins that carry the heads of famous American Masons should prove interesting, and they can be obtained at a very small cost. Many numismatists have collections of Royal Arch Chapter pennies, which are issued by various Chapters; but the display of Masonic coins that I am suggesting would contain only coins regularly issued, and easily obtainable commemoratives.

First in any collection of this sort, should be a coin bearing the head of George Washington. A Washington quarter is an excellent coin for this purpose, and there are a number of Washington coins available which were issued in 1783, and in 1791-3. I would suggest that just beneath this coin, it would be well to put a short resume of Washington's Masonic record, which follows:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President 1789-1797

Born, February 22, 1732, Wakefield, Virginia.

Died, December 14, 1799, Mt. Vernon, Virginia.

Made a Mason, August 4, 1753 in Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, Virginia.

The second recommendation for this collection might well be a half dollar with the head of Benjamin Franklin.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Born at Boston, Massachusetts, January 17, 1706.

Died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1790.

Made a Mason, June 24, 1731, in St. John's Lodge of Philadelphia. Provincial Grand Master 1734.

For the third coin, I would suggest the 1923 U. S. Commemorative half dollar issued to commemorate the Monroe Doctrine Centennial, and bearing the head of President James Monroe and the head of President Adams, who was not a Mason. The data for President Monroe is as follows:

PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE

Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758.

Died in New York City, July 4, 1831.

Made a Mason, November 9, 1775, in Lodge No. 6, Williamsburgh, Virginia.

Next, I would show a U. S. gold Commemorative McKinley dollar of either 1903, 1916, or 1917.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM McKINLEY

Born at Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843.

Died at Buffalo, N. Y., September 14, 1901.

Made a Mason May 3, 1865, in Hiram Lodge, No. 21, Winchester, Virginia.

Affiliated, August 21, 1867, with Canton Lodge No. 60, Canton, Ohio. Charter Member of Eagle Lodge, now William McKinley Lodge No. 431, Canton, Ohio.

You might end the display with a Roosevelt dime.

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Born, January 30, 1882, Hyde Park, New York.

Died, April 12, 1945, Warm Springs, Georgia.

Made a Mason, November 28, 1911 in Holland Lodge No. 8, New York City.

Accredited as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, near the Grand Lodge of New York, September 22, 1930.

At either the end or at the beginning of this display, as you may prefer, you might also display a 1900 Washington and Lafayette dollar. This coin shows the heads of two famous Masons. General Washington's Masonic record has already been given. Lafayette's Masonic record follows:

LE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE

Born September 6, 1757, in the Parish of St. Roche de Chavaniac, France.

Died, May 20, 1834, Paris, France.

Probably made a Mason in the Military Lodge at Valley Forge, December, 1777.

Other U. S. commemorative half dollars may carry the pictures of men who were Masons, and it will add to the interest of the Masonic numismatist to check on those who appear on these coins, to find if they were Masons. One such coin is the Texas Commemorative half dollar, on which are the heads of Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston, both of whom were Masons.

STEPHEN F. AUSTIN

Born in Wythe County, Virginia, November 3, 1793.

Died in Texas, December 27, 1836.

Made a Mason in Louisiana Lodge No. 109, St. Genevirs, Territory of Louisiana.

SAM HOUSTON

Born in Lexington, Virginia, March 2, 1793.

Died in Huntsville, Texas, July 26, 1863.

Made a Mason July 22, 1817, in Cumberland Lodge No. 8, Nashville, Tenn.

Affiliated with Holland Lodge No. 1, Houston, Texas, in 1837.

I hope that this brief paper will give the Masonic Numismatist enough information to arouse his interest in this special Masonic collection. I am sure that the hours spent in getting it together and in checking on the Masonic records of famous Americans will be rewarding.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Solution to Puzzle in August Issue

	F	A	N	A	M		F	L	A	N	S	
D	O	R	A	D	O		L	E	V	A	N	T
U	R		C	E	N	T	A	V	O		A	E
R	I	C		N	E	R	V	A		B	K	S
O	N	U	S		Y	I	I		T	R	E	T
S	T	A	T	E	S		A	S	S	E	S	S
		R	E	D				H	A	N		
S	A	T	R	A	P		T	U	R	N	E	R
E		O	N					S	E			E
L	B	S		N	S		T	I		R	B	C
I	A		F	G	H		A	R	T		A	U
M	T	1	7	8	0		R	O	B	E	R	T
	S	H	O	R	T		I	N	C	A	S	

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENCY AND BANKING IN TEXAS

By FRED R. MARCKHOFF

The six flags that have flown over Texas created a most unusual, if not unique, history of currency and banking in the United States.

Not only did the flags of France, Spain, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, the Confederacy and the United States produce seven major variations of currency, but the fact that five of these monetary changes came within the lifetime of many pioneers is in itself a record difficult to equal.

The historical events responsible for so many numismatic changes are of ancient and interesting origin. They extend far back in time to Mexico, of which Texas was originally a part.

This vast but thinly-populated area remained in an uncertain political status for many years as Old World Kings vied for its treasures with various ill-fated colonizing expeditions. France raised its flag over a new colony in 1684-5, but the more permanent Spanish-speaking settlements remained loyal to Spain, whose influence dated back to 1520.

As French authority declined, Spanish authority increased. By 1774 the uncrowned ruler of the land, the King of Spain, even decreed the establishment of the Monte de Piedad, a charitable loan bank designed to lend money to the needy. It opened in 1775 and was the first and only organization resembling a bank in Mexico for many years.

1. CURRENCY AND BANKING IN SPANISH TEXAS, 1783-1821

The flag of Spain was officially raised over Mexico in 1783. Although the effects of this flag-raising formality were undoubtedly almost nil in what is now Texas, this period has importance as it was the intermediate economic link between ancient and modern Mexico.

Mining and farming, the two most common vocations of the time, determined almost all of the infrequent financial transactions. These were mostly in the nature of advancement of goods and credit by the early merchants and traders, who also served as safekeeping agencies for their patrons if the occasion required it. Settlement of accounts occurred but several times yearly, usually after the miner or farmer had placed his products on the market and had received payment therefrom.

The other common method of acquiring an article was by direct barter. Since neither of these systems required the help of an exchange medium to any extent, not many coins circulated. However, one of the outstanding events of this period was the official introduction of regularly minted Spanish coins.

This monetary pattern which had been gradually established by the Spaniards came into full development during this period. Much of it was still in vogue during the Mexican period and the early days of American settlement in Texas.

2. CURRENCY AND BANKING IN MEXICAN TEXAS, 1821-1835

In 1821 Mexico won its independence from Spain and any lethargy that might have been settling upon monetary affairs came to an abrupt end shortly thereafter.

Four noteworthy events occurred within a few years, as follows, (1) In 1823 an inexperienced Mexican government floated a fiat paper currency issue of 4 million pesos, which the people refused to accept causing its complete failure, (2) Existing Spanish coins were purposely defaced in order to keep the metallic circulation up and soon the "hammered dollar" became the most common coin of the period, (3) The first Mexican Constitution, adopted in 1824, gave exclusive powers of coinage to the General Congress, which soon exercised this privilege and (4) The firm of Manning & Marshall, agents for a London company, introduced the draft as a medium of exchange in Mexico, but unfortunately the main use made of them was for settlement of foreign accounts.

This was the state of monetary affairs which confronted Stephen Austin when he secured confirmation from the Mexican government of a previous Spanish land grant. This favorable action proved an inducement for other Americans to colonize in what is now Texas.

The next few years were uneventful on the surface, but in 1827 Texas ended its status as a province and was joined with the State of Coahuila as a union of all the "Coahuil-texanos." From this time until March 2, 1836, these two provinces formed one huge State in the United Mexican States.

On Oct. 16, 1830, the Mexican Congress authorized its first bank, the Banco de Avio. Its sole purpose was to stimulate national industries from capital collected from customs payments. The plan proved unworkable, however, and the bank closed in a few years.

Unrest was growing in the American settlements by this time. The town of Washington went so far as to issue certificates of stock for sale in order to promote its financial and numerical growth in 1829. But in 1830 Mexican authorities ineffectively forbade further immigration to any of the American colonies which had arisen mainly in and around Galveston. This episode increased the undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the remote, inactive Mexican governing body. In a few years this feeling blossomed out into open revolt.

Amid this mounting tension, Samuel May Williams, a member of the mercantile firm of McKinney & Williams, was granted a charter for the "Banco de Commercia y Agricultura," on April 30, 1835. The general belief is that the charter was granted merely as a concession by the Mexicans to avoid hostilities temporarily while their own internal difficulties were being settled.

The bank's charter was carefully drawn although on a somewhat grandiose scale. It was to run for 20 years, with Williams as the empresario, or promoter. Maximum capital was one million dollars, but the bank could begin if \$300,000 were subscribed and \$100,000 of this placed in the vault. Banknotes were issuable in unstated denominations for an unstated amount. But despite much effort, the \$100,000 capital was unobtainable and the charter remained unused until 1847.

This charter grant was practically the last legislation made by the Mexicans over Texas before armed conflict and a declaration of independence by Texans opened up an entirely new chapter of history.

3. CURRENCY AND BANKING IN THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, 1835-1846

Herewith began what was probably the most prolific monetary scene ever enacted upon the American continent. But even more than this, it is also the story of a courageous nation that endeavored to raise itself by its own economic bootstraps. The numerous experiments in currency, all issued under adverse conditions, constitute an important study in numismatics.

Because of the frequent changes in the officially designated legal public tender, it is believed a far clearer picture can be obtained of this period by a study of each currency separately than by a strict chronological presentation.

Land Scrip

This paper became the first money of independent Texas, for the war was still young when it was first used to meet payments due the military. These certificates entitled the holder to a certain amount of land, and being transferable or salable, were adopted as a currency at the rate of 50 cents per acre.

Legislation was adopted to pay for war service on a specific basis. On Mar. 14, 1836, for example, enlistment in the Army for the war's duration became worth a 1280-acre land grant, a 6-month enlistment became worth 640 acres, and lesser lengths of service in the same proportion. Later other measures were adopted for payment of service in certain specified battles or for disability.

But on Jan. 7, 1837, the law for the first time decreed that Land Scrip would no longer be receivable in payment of public dues. Apparently up to this time it had been so accepted without any specific authority of law. A Dec. 1836 law, meanwhile, had created Audited Drafts as the new acceptable public tender, evidently with the express intention of replacing Land Scrip.

From Nov. 1837 on, the profuse issuance of Treasury Notes further reduced the importance of Land Scrip as a currency. In 1841 the latter were used to reduce the mounting public debt by offering them to holders of promissory notes, bonds, etc., at the exchange rate of \$2 per acre. And by Nov. 1849, 108,816 acres had been exchanged for outstanding debts on the basis of this scrip. \$66,400 of this paper was bartered for 10% funded stock of 1837 alone.

This relatively inactive status of Land Scrip continued throughout the life of the Republic. Upon adoption of Statehood, certificates of audited claims were made receivable in exchange for Land Scrip, again at a 50 cents per acre rate.

It is not too difficult to realize that this paper was the nearest thing to cash money which the early Texas government possessed, and it was so used and regarded from the first days of the Republic.

Audited Drafts

These printed or pen and ink evidences of debt varied in amount with the claims of the public creditor. They were first made receivable for land dues on Dec. 30, 1835, and were made receivable for duties on imports on Dec. 24, 1836. The latter section was repealed June 12, 1837,

and on the same day they were made acceptable only for payments of any direct or licensing taxes except minor recreational establishments.

Despite the temporary popularity of these notes, they were ill adapted to constant circulation. As historian William Gouge stated, "to pass them from hand to hand required a calculation which they who had them to pay or receive did not find it always easy to make."

Some of the Audited Drafts bore interest, but the rate was only at eight per cent. The promissory Treasury Notes which replaced these drafts later were not only in round, even amounts, but also bore ten per cent interest, at least for awhile.

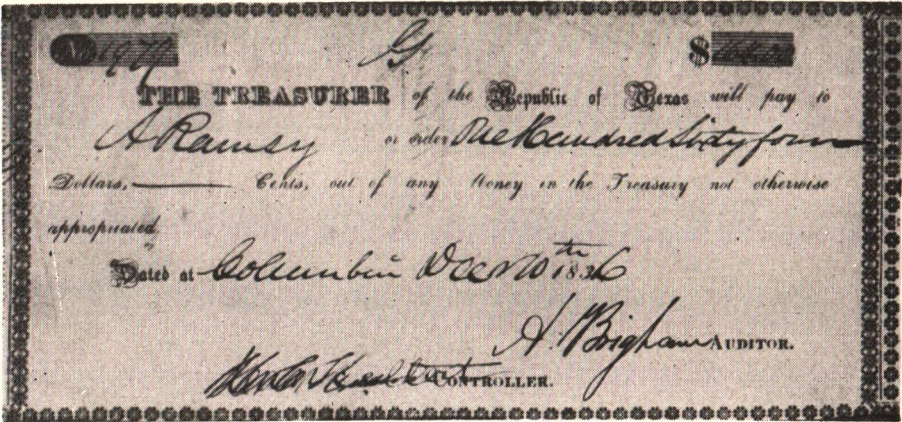


Illustration No. 1 – Audited Draft – usually for an odd, uneven amount

In May, 1837, Gov. Smith proposed to fund these notes, although they "possessed but a nominal value, say fifteen cents in the dollar." By Nov. 1837, the amount of these bills outstanding was increased to about a million dollars, which had the effect of further decreasing their value.

An increase in revenue from imports would have sustained the value of this currency had it still been receivable on such duties, but this act had been revoked on Dec. 14, 1837, and the whole customs revenue was applied to sustain the credit of Treasury Notes only.

For about six months this audited paper was the only governmental paper tender, with the qualified exception of Land Scrip. But from May to Dec. 1837, it was almost completely replaced by large issues of Treasury Notes, as a circulating medium. From 1838 on, use of them dwindled and by a law of June 16, 1840, receipt of Audited Drafts was restricted to the public debtor presenting to the collector the amount due and no more, if so required by the collector.

Tabulation of Audited Drafts issued, and their final disposition was as follows:

1-1-1836 to 12-31-1836	\$ 502,179.23
1-1-1837 to 12-31-1837	718,258.98
1-1-1838 to 9-30-1838	885,458.61
9-30-1838 to 9-30-1839	1,370,810.15
9-30-1839 to 9-30-1840	2,245,244.62

9-30-1840 to 9-30-1841	1,265,038.70
9-30-1841 to 2-19-1846	694,791.81
	<u>\$7,681,782.10</u>

Final disposition:

Received in payment of public dues	\$ 636,322.66
Invested in 10% Fund of 1837	837,500.00
Invested in 10% Fund of 1840	45,600.00
Amount paid at the Treasury	5,985,131.21
Amount unliquidated	177,228.23
	<u>\$7,681,782.10</u>

The above amount designated ". . . paid at the Treasury" meant merely an exchange of these drafts for Treasury Notes, as not one dollar was ever paid in specie. The amount "Invested in 10% Fund . . ." meant an exchange for large denominational notes of a fund payable at some future date. This method of delayed payment was known as "funding the debt."

Audited Drafts were rated at 70¢ on the dollar in an 1851 audit of outstanding debts for payment.

Promissory Treasury Notes

These convenient printed or engraved promises to pay were issued in large numbers before their course was run. Their issuance for specific amounts plus the higher rate of interest promised, made them far more acceptable than the Audited Drafts, which they replaced.

The Provisional Government authorized the first Treasury Notes Jan. 7, 1836, but the acting Governor did not approve the measure until Jan. 20, 1836. It decreed "that the Treasurer shall immediately cause to be printed in a neat form, and shall issue in discharge of claims against the government and drafts on the treasury, the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in treasury notes, varying in specified value from one dollar to one hundred dollars, specifying on the face thereof that they will be received in payment for lands and other public dues, or be redeemed with any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Few, if any, of this issue were ever put in circulation. Perhaps the chief reason for their non-issuance was the serious turn the war took during Feb. 1836. During these darkest days the powers of the Provisional Government were transferred to a hastily assembled Convention at Washington, on the Brazos. On Mar. 2, 1836 a declaration of independence occurred, and on Mar. 17 the constitution of an independent Republic was proclaimed. These acts of course nullified previous legislation passed by the Provisional Government, which ceased to exist.

The war took a favorable turn, however, and ended in April, 1836 with a decisive victory at San Jacinto. The next few months an interim government prepared for the new permanent Republic. The first Congress of the latter met Oct. 3, 1836, and on Oct. 22, elected Sam Houston its first President.

On June 9, 1837 an issue of \$500,000 of Treasury Notes was authorized, these to be considered as cash for all dues to the government. Their original issuance, however, was limited to defray expenses of the civil department and the "gun-men and mounted rangers" of the war just concluded.

Three days later it was enacted "that all duties or public dues, of whatever nature or description, shall be collected or paid in gold, silver or such current bank paper as the authorities may from time to time direct." The wording of this act of course created a discrepancy as to just what constituted acceptable public tender — Treasury Notes or specie.

The conflicting language of these two acts kept the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing any notes immediately, but the legislature insisted upon their circulation, declaring that "the necessary and pressing wants of the country require that the issue of such notes should immediately commence." As a result this issue began circulating about Nov. 1, 1837. But on Nov. 5, Secretary Henry Smith forbade collectors from receiving such notes for customs dues. On Nov. 13, however, he in turn was again directed, this time by presidential order, to receive all such notes as cash.

Pres. Houston, who had been designated by law to sign these notes, was unable to do so due to a wounded right arm. By an act of Oct. 23, 1837 he was excused from the task and William G. Cooke was given the assignment.

Houston's approval of the new money system was qualified, as he favored it only if the amount issued were not greater than "would meet the actual necessities of a circulating medium."

These notes became known as printed "star-money," and were issued in \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, \$100.00 and \$500.00 denominations. This FIRST EMISSION was quickly retired upon receipt by the Treasury. It suffered little depreciation at any time.

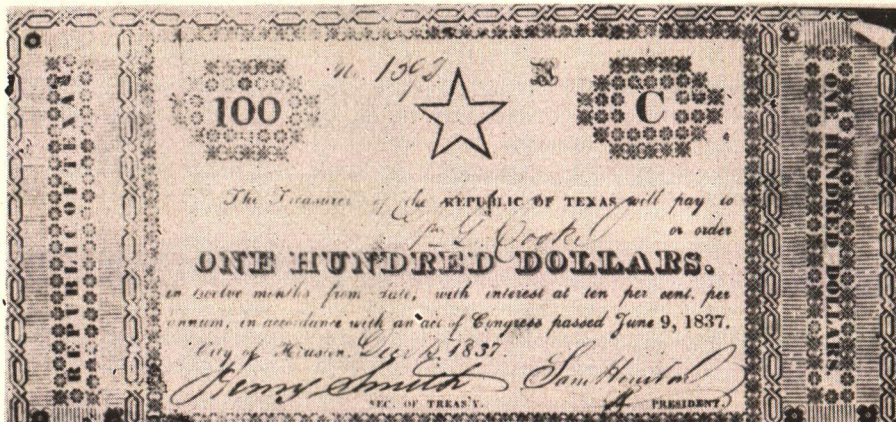


Illustration No. 2 — Printed interest-bearing "star-money"
Treasury Note of FIRST EMISSION

On Dec. 14, 1837 a \$150,000 increase in this issue was authorized. The previous restriction that these notes be issued solely to pay the civil department or the "gun-men and mounted rangers" of the war was removed. But any sailor or soldier who presented his drafts to the Treasurer in exchange for these Treasury Notes had to take an oath "that said draft or drafts had originally been issued to him, that he had not sold them, alienated, or pledged them to any person, and that he was then the bona fide and sole owner of it or them."



Illustration No. 3 – Engraved interest-bearing Treasury Note of
SECOND EMISSION

This issue was engraved, of new design, and became known as the SECOND EMISSION. It first appeared about Jan. 15, 1838 and again bore interest at the rate of 10%.



Illustration No. 4 – Engraved small denominational Treasury Note,
known as "change-notes"

On the same day as the above act just mentioned, \$10,000 of "change-notes" in \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 denominations were authorized, in exchange for notes of larger denominations. These were of different design from the regular previous issue and bore no interest.

The 1837 depression drove specie and out-of-State banknotes from circulation and increased the need for more Treasury Notes. For this reason, an act of May 18, 1838 authorized the issuance and re-issuance of these notes up to one million dollars, if the circumstances required it. It also appropriated \$450,000 of promissory notes for specific purposes — \$150,000 for payment of civil claims, \$200,000 for military claims, and \$100,000 for naval claims. Presenters of the latter two types of claims had to take an oath they were the original holders thereof.

A showdown on the money situation was becoming imminent and on Jan. 19, 1839 an act was passed providing "that no promissory notes hereafter issued or paid out should bear interest." This called for a new issue of Treasury Notes, with new wording and design.

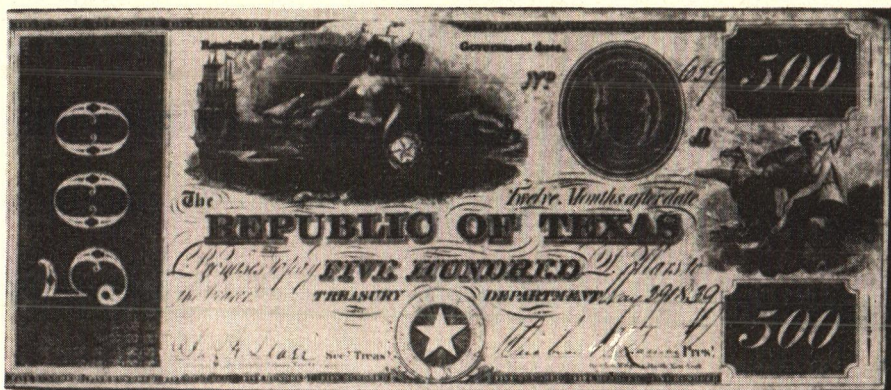


Illustration No. 5 — Engraved non-interest-bearing "red-back" Treasury Note of THIRD EMISSION

This THIRD EMISSION of red-back currency appeared in Jan. 1839, and was the first under the new President Mirabeau Lamar. Denominations were the same as for the first issue of \$500,000.

Upon Houston's succeeding Lamar as President in 1842, the whole act of Jan. 19, 1839 was repealed on Jan. 18, 1842. On the latter date the issue and re-issue of promissory notes was forbidden, as well as their reception in payment of duties or taxes. This legislation rendered Treasury Notes almost valueless.

The writer can find no explanation for the slight discrepancy of dates that occurs in the following tabulation of these notes. The act providing for the THIRD EMISSION was dated Jan. 19, 1839, but the earlier date of Jan. 1, 1839 is shown as the first day of their issuance in the tabulation, taken from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury for Nov. 3, 1839, by Historian Gouge in his "Fiscal History of Texas."

First Emission, printed, 11-4-1837 to 1-15-1838	\$ 514,510
Second Emission, engraved, 1-15-1838 to 11-3-1838	436,289
Second Emission, engraved, 11-3-1838 to 1-1-1839	214,340
Third Emission, engraved, 1-1-1839 to 9-30-1839	1,569,010
Third Emission, engraved, 9---1839 to 9---1840	1,983,790
(not including re-issues)	
	\$4,717,939

Disposition of Treasury Notes (from a Dec. 27, 1849 report).

Redeemed and Cancelled	\$ 772,439
Funded in 10% Stock of 1840	777,080
Funded in 8% Stock of 1840	22,800
Revenue Collections — destroyed	483,074
Due from Collectors	165,000
Unredeemed Circulation	2,497,546
	\$4,717,939

It is interesting to observe the scale adopted by officials for estimating the value the populace received in exchange for its Treasury Notes, as indicated in the following table. Up to July, 1838, these notes apparently were rated at par with silver.

July, 1838 to Nov. 1838	80¢	on the dollar
Nov. 1838 to Mar. 1839	60¢	on the dollar
Mar. 1839 to July, 1839	50¢	on the dollar
July, 1839 to Nov. 1839	33⅓¢	on the dollar
Nov. 1839 to Mar. 1840	25¢	on the dollar
Mar. 1840 to June, 1840	20¢	on the dollar
After June, 1840	16⅔¢	on the dollar

Treasury Bonds

In 1837 Henry Smith conceived the idea of "funding the debt," by having issued certificates of stock, redeemable in from 5 to 10 years, and bearing 10% interest. These certificates were to be issued in exchange for Audited Drafts and other evidences of public debt.

He stated, "... if this plan be adopted, the public creditors will soon feel relief, and the claims against the government, in the form of auditor's warrants, now possessing but a nominal value, say 15 cents in the dollar, will soon approach their par value. If the banking institutions of the country should go into operation, as contemplated, this stock, then secured, would be deemed good security for bank accommodations ..."

As a result of Smith's insistence an act to fund the debt was passed June 7, 1837. This expedient is said to have postponed the immediate payment of \$837,500 in audited claims alone.

But because the government for a long time would not acknowledge any discount on this paper, accounts were made out for augmented amounts in order to make good the deficit in the value of the currency. An 1851 audit gave this fund an average remunerative value of 70 cents on the dollar in settlement to holders.



Illustration No. 6 — An 1837 Treasury Bond, bearing 10% interest

On Feb. 5, 1840 provision was made for more new Treasury Notes, of large denominations, to be called Treasury Bonds, and bearing 8% interest, as well as for another funding at 10% interest of all outstanding liabilities which bore no interest.

The former issue was in \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 denominations, had coupons attached, and its 8% interest was payable semi-annually in gold or silver. This 1½ million dollar issue was receivable in payment of customs and direct taxes. Historian Gouge stated of these notes, "... they differed from the Treasury Notes of the first and second issues only in being of larger denominations." But soon these Bonds sank to 20 cents on the dollar, the same value assigned them in the 1851 audit of debts.

The 1840 10% interest notes were in the same denominations as the 8% issue, and were transferable by simple endorsement. They were issuable to holders of any promissory notes or audited claims which were presented before July 1, 1840 at 10% interest, and after that date at 8%, both payable semi-annually in gold or silver. About \$800,000 of non-interest-bearing notes were "retired" in this way. The 1851 audit valued these notes at 30 cents on the dollar.

Exchequer Bills

Because the law decreed that after Feb. 1, 1842, Treasury Notes would be no longer acceptable for public dues, it was necessary to replace them with a new currency. The answer was contained in an act of Jan. 19, 1842, which provided for \$200,000 of Exchequer Bills.

From Feb. 1, 1842 these notes, which Historian Gouge stated "... were but Treasury notes in a new form," were made receivable for duties, postages and direct taxes, along with gold or silver. Despite this action, however, the value of these notes dropped quickly. Many people were afraid their public tender quality would be soon withdrawn as had been done with all previous currency issues.

With their value reduced, these notes became acceptable at only their current market price when used as public tender on and after June 27, 1842. From a low of about 25¢ on the dollar in Dec. 1842, their worth jumped to from 60¢ to full value in 1843 and 1844, however. This was perhaps mainly due to the act of Jan. 6, 1843, which forbade more than \$50,000 of these bills in circulation at one time. This restriction kept a fiat issue of currency at a comparatively high value for several years, although it received further aid from an act of Feb. 5, 1844, which reduced the amount of this type of money allowable in circulation at one time to \$20,000.

Exchequer Bills continued in effect until Feb. 3, 1845, when the law authorizing them was repealed and all such incoming notes to the Treasury were ordered destroyed. Also forbidden at the same time were any bonds, notes, bills or other paper intended for circulation as public revenue tender.

Perhaps the most unusual fact about these Exchequer Bills is that they were made payable "to the bearer on demand" in other Exchequer Bills.

Tabulation of Exchequer Bills issued, and their final disposition follow:

Denomination	Amount
\$100.00	\$ 30,000
50.00	24,950
20.00	17,980
10.00	26,980
5.00	35,980
3.00	3,000
2.00	2,000
1.00	2,000
.75	2,850
.50	1,900
.25	1,900
.12 ½	950
	<hr/> \$150,490

Disposition of Exchequer Bills, from a Dec. 4, 1843 Treasury Dept. statement:

Destroyed by Jan. 29, 1842 act	\$ 64,865.00
On hand in Treasury office	17,600.00
Approximate amount held by Collectors	54,816.71
Unredeemed circulation	13,208.29
	<hr/> \$150,490.00

Banknotes and Banking

No formal banking existed at the start of the new Republic, as the proposed Commercial and Agriculture Bank had never opened due to lack of capital. But on Dec. 10, 1836 the right to this inactive charter was confirmed and renewed by the legislators. At the same time the Treasury was empowered "to negotiate a loan, from any bank or banks that may be established in this Republic, of sufficient amount for the payment of all just claims held by McKinney and Williams . . ."

The renewal of this charter, however, proved to be in name only, as continued lack of capital and the depression of 1837 rendered its operation impossible.

A second and even greater charter was granted Dec. 16, 1836 to "The Texas Railroad, Navigation and Banking Company." The five million dollar capital, increasable to ten million, was for connecting the Rio Grande and Sabine Rivers by canal, with privilege of unlimited canal and railroad branches. It was not to operate as a bank of issue until one million dollars of its capital had been paid in. The charter itself was to lapse unless \$25,000 in specie was paid to the Texas treasury within 18 months after date of the organic act. Instead of specie, this amount was tendered in Texas Treasury Notes, as they were presumably receivable for all public dues. A written acknowledgment of this tender was made, but the Treasury refused its own notes as payment. Without any other capital, the project was soon abandoned.

The second session of Congress in 1837 had to veto hotel and bath house companies with banking privileges, at Houston and Velasco, also "The Internal Improvement and Banking Company of Texas," "The Red River and Aransas Bay Railroad, Navigation and Banking Company," and a "Bank of the Republic of Texas."

On June 12, 1837, public dues for the first time were made payable in gold, silver, or "such current bank paper as the authorities may from time to time direct."

Late in 1837 the paper of the Mississippi banks, which formed a good part of the currency in Texas, depreciated greatly, as did all other notes during the panic of that year. As a result, it became unlawful after Dec. 14, 1837 for any person to circulate or receive any printed or lithographed promissory notes other than government issues. On May 9, 1838 a specific restriction against receipt of banknotes for customs dues was made.

In 1838 Pres. Lamar strongly recommended establishment of a National Bank of Texas. It was to be a bank of issue, have numerous branches, be the government's fiscal agent, regulate rates of exchange, discount, etc. This bill lost by only a 16 to 14 vote.

After the depression and the Treasury note system had run their courses, McKinney & Williams were authorized to issue \$30,000 in circulating notes by act of Feb. 3, 1841. This decree added, however, "that banking privileges, as a general rule, being inexpedient, the privileges hereby granted to McKinney, Williams & Co. are conceded to them in consideration of their having made large advances to this government at an early period of its existence."

But on Feb. 5, 1844, "an act to suppress private banking" provided "that all laws granting to any individual, individuals, or corporations the authority to issue either bills or promissory notes, to pass or circulate as money, are hereby repealed." This removed privileges of circulation from all banks, reducing them to places of exchange and discount, including McKinney & Williams. And in this status did the banking of the Republic remain until adoption of Statehood.

Specie

Despite the great scarcity of specie, it nevertheless played an important part in the money of the Republic. This was true for three reasons, (1) The Congress of the Republic had the power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins, but nothing but gold and silver shall be made a lawful tender," hence (2) At no time could the Republic declare any of its paper currency to be a legal tender for payment of PRIVATE debts, and (3) Repeated discrediting of the acceptable public tender destroyed confidence in all government issued currency.

These factors caused the people, and even the government itself, to fall back to gold and silver as a legal tender even though no coins were ever issued by the Republic.

Specie was first made receivable for public dues and customs by acts of June 12, and Dec. 14, 1837. And on Jan. 15, 1839, the standard value for gold and silver coin was officially decreed to be the same as in United States. Acts of Feb. 1, and June 19, 1842 made gold and silver receivable for imposts, direct taxes and postages, in deference to all other currencies except Exchequer Bills. On Feb. 5, 1844, fines, and all bonds, obligations, etc., of the Republic were made payable in specie.

The final act regarding specie occurred on May 13, 1846, when all coins were made the current coins of the United States as one of the requirements of Statehood.

(To Be Continued)

MORMON MONEY

By SHERIDAN L. McGARRY, Salt Lake City, Utah

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

For help and suggestions I should like to extend my thanks and sincere gratitude to the following individuals: Hector Lee of the University of Utah Humanities Research Foundation, N. F. Winn of the English Department at the University of Utah, Norman Shultz, numismatist, Daniel B. McGarry, T. R. Hammer, Librarian, and Stuart Mosher, Editor of the American Numismatic Association, Vernon L. Brown, Curator of the Chase National Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, and to the Latter Day Saints' Church for allowing me access to their records.

FOREWORD

To the collectors: I regret exceedingly that the coins and notes are separated, but the writer has done this in order to follow the domestic coinage and printing of the notes in a chronological order and according to the historical development.

INTRODUCTION

It is said that throughout our history pioneers have had many and varied problems. The Mormons were no exception. They faced and overcame a multitude of adversities that some other groups didn't have to face — religious hatred being the greatest. But among other things that a group as large as the Mormons had to contend with was the establishment of a medium of exchange. This may seem of slight significance now, but for almost half a century it remained a matter of deep concern to the people who finally settled in the Great Salt Lake Valley of northern Utah. It wasn't until after 1908 that this monetary problem was satisfactorily solved.

CHAPTER I

The Mormons' Monetary Endeavors in the East

In 1836 in Kirtland, Ohio, five years after being driven there from New York State by numerous lawsuits and mob violence, President Joseph Smith and other members of the Mormon Church applied to the Ohio State Legislature for a charter to open an institution which was to have been known as the "Kirtland Society Bank." So sure was this group of obtaining the charter that they sent one of their number, Oliver Cowdery, to Philadelphia to have plates engraved for the notes they would issue. After the plates had been received in Kirtland, the group was refused a charter, for they had no specie with which to back the proposed currency.¹

They appealed, but again failed to secure the charter. They then organized a "Stock Industrial Company" called the "Kirtland Safety Society Anti-Banking company." The management was undertaken by a group consisting of farmers, mechanics, and merchants. By articles of agreement, the individual members bound themselves as backing for any and all notes issued. The printing of currency began, but the group was soon overtaken by disaster; for instead of having new plates engraved for the institution finally set up, the bankers used the plates originally engraved for the bank that failed to be chartered. The only attempt made to change the appearance of the notes was to use a rubber stamp in an effort to make the face of the notes read ANTI-BANK-ING COMPANY, instead of BANK.²

1 B. H. Roberts, *Comprehensive History*, p. 401.

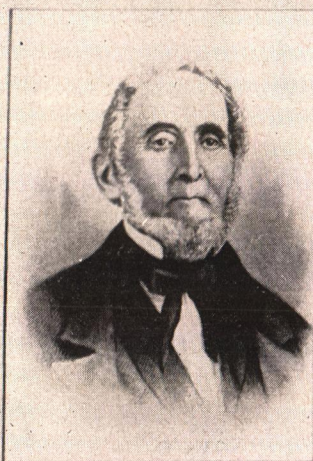
2 *Ibid.*

Their bank having no state charter, the notes issued by the Mormons were illegal, and were consistently rejected by creditors in New York, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland, where large quantities of merchandise had been purchased on credit for use in Kirtland. The notes, according to B. H. Roberts, were found to be absolutely worthless when it came to redeeming them in specie.³

In 1836, and 1837, financial disaster swept the entire nation, and, along with thousands of other business concerns, the Kirtland Society failed. The failure involved many members of the church. At the time the institution closed its doors, Joseph Smith prophesied that the notes would one day be as good as gold; but dissension among the Church members was so strong that the prophet was severely criticized. His followers placed the entire blame upon his shoulders.⁴

Matters became worse, and, in March, 1837, Smith and Rigdon, cashier and president respectively of the ill-fated "Kirtland Safety Society," were arrested on the charge of violating the Ohio state banking laws. Both men were later convicted of the said charge, but feeling that they were misjudged they immediately filed notice of their intention to appeal the decision. The appeal was based upon the theory that the "Kirtland Safety Society" was not a bank; but the issue was never ruled upon, for both Smith and Rigdon fled the state of Ohio in an endeavor to escape treachery within their own ranks.⁵

Officers of the Ill-fated Bank



SIDNEY RIGDON

President



JOSEPH SMITH

Cashier

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 402.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 403.

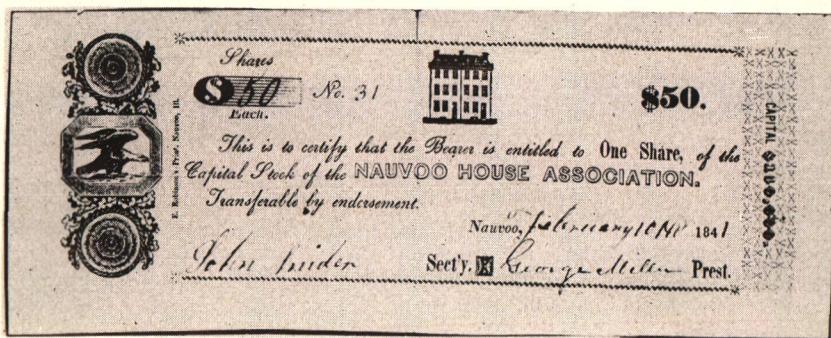
The Mormons' Monetary Endeavors in the Central States and West

During the years 1837 and 1838, the Mormons began breaking up at Kirtland and moving toward the western part of Missouri, where the pioneers renewed their efforts to establish a peaceful community. Their ambition was short lived, however, for in the fall of 1838, Governor Boggs issued an order to his militia, consisting of approximately 4,000 men, to expel the Mormons from his jurisdiction. The reason for the order is generally credited to religious hatred and to the fact the Mormons were abolitionists.

By the end of the winter of 1839, the militia had succeeded in driving all the Mormons back toward the Mississippi, where the weary pioneers meandered across the river, finally settling in Quincy, Illinois. The Mormons remained in Quincy that spring and then moved up the river to their new home in Commerce, Illinois. The city of Commerce was later renamed Nauvoo, which means in Hebrew the "beautiful."

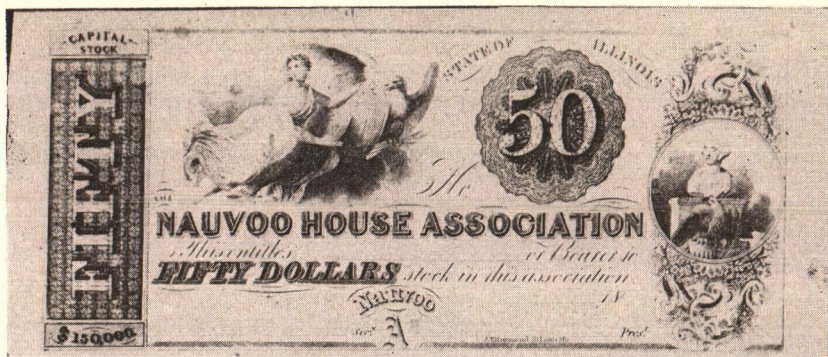
Once the pioneers were established they began to construct the Nauvoo Temple, which was to have been permanent, but unfortunately it was never completed. Among other buildings that the Mormons began constructing was a hotel. The Mormons sold stock among their number in order to finance the hotel. On the following page there are two types of stock that was sold in financing the Nauvoo House.

First Series of Stock Issued



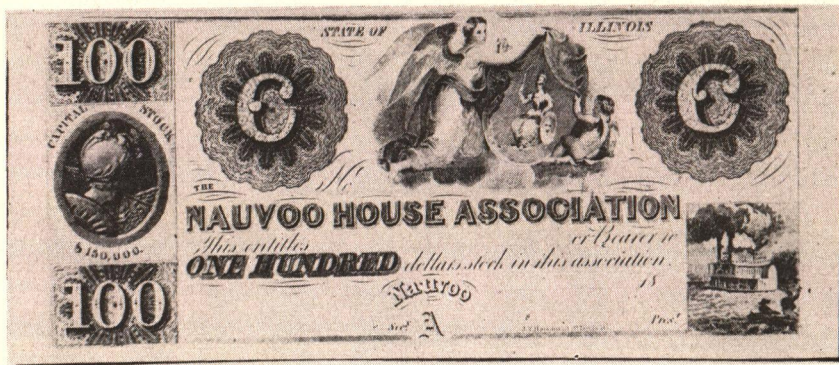
\$50 Certificate

The original design used on the stock certificate was crude in comparison with the design on the second series. In the upper portion near the center of the certificate is a rough sketch of the Nauvoo House. On the left is an illustration of the American Eagle, a symbol intermittently appearing on United States coins and currency. Fifty dollars entitled the bearer to one share of the capital stock of the Nauvoo House Association. This share of stock was transferable by endorsement. George Miller was president and John Snider was secretary at the time when this stock was signed.



\$50 Certificate

The elaborate design on this second issue of stock includes a woman, shield, and eagle floating in the clouds. On the right side is a bust of George Washington with an eagle perched on a chair in front of the pedestal.



\$100 Certificate

This \$100 certificate includes a picture of Minerva on a shield supported by an angel and a cherub. Minerva was the goddess of wisdom, and of the liberal arts. On the right is a river steamboat and two men in a smaller boat; the left side includes a medallion head.

Contrary to common belief, the Mormons also issued scrip as a circulating medium as early as 1843, this fact is substantiated by the following excerpts taken from a documentary history of the church written by Joseph Smith himself: Thursday, 23, 1843. —*** "I burned twenty-three dollars of city scrip, and while it was burning, said, 'so may all unsound and uncurrent money go down!'" Saturday, March 4, 1843 — ordinance, Sec. 1. "Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that, from and after the passage of this bill, gold and silver coin only can be received as lawful tender in payment of city taxes and of debts, and also of fines imposed under the city ordinances of the city." "Sec. 2. That city scrip shall not hereafter be emitted as monied currency; provided, however, that nothing in this bill shall be so construed as to prevent the redemption of previous emissions."7 The third and fourth sections

6 Joseph Smith, *Journal History of the Church Of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints*. Vol. 5, p. 288.

7 *Ibid.*, p. 297.

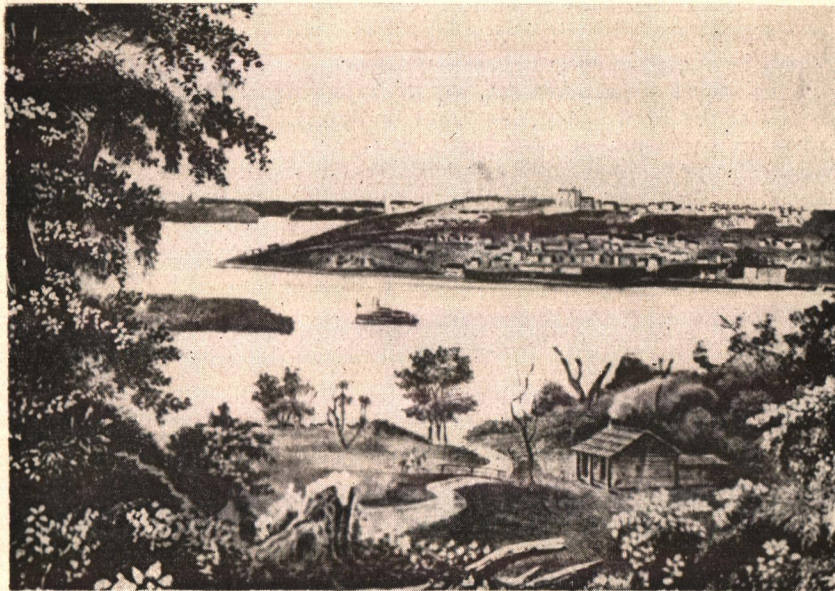
Editor's note: Illustration by special permission of the Secretary of the Treasury and further reproduction, in part or whole, is strictly prohibited.

of this ordinance pertained to the provisions against counterfeiting and punishment for its violation.

The efforts of the Mormons to establish a peaceful community were thwarted again by religious hatred and mob violence. The temple and the Nauvoo House were never completed, and in 1844 Joseph Smith himself met death at the hands of an angry mob.

After the death of Joseph Smith, the missionaries were recalled from the mission field; when they reached Nauvoo, an outdoor meeting was held near the unfinished temple for the purpose of selecting a new leader. During the meeting, Rigdon, who had been at Pittsburgh for some time, gave a stimulating address in which he tried to induce the people to elect him president, and from the response he received it appeared for a brief moment that he had captured the favor of the people. But Rigdon's ambition was short lived, because Brigham Young gave a speech immediately following which so inspired the people that he was unanimously chosen as the new Mormon leader.

Brigham Young then took over the leadership of the church, and in 1846 he and his followers started on their historic trek of more than a thousand miles from Nauvoo to the Great Salt Lake Valley.



Nauvoo, Illinois in 1864, as Seen from Iowa —
Ruins of Mormon Temple on Brow of Hill

During the year 1846 — the beginning of the great exodus from Nauvoo to the Salt Lake Valley — there appeared a strange little brass token that has created and attracted the attention of church members and collectors from all over the country.¹

The date, and Brigham Young's favorite emblems: the beehive, meaning let everyone do his duty, and clasped hands, signifying friendship, indicate very strongly that the coin is associated with the Mormons.²

1 *The Numismatist*, July, 1911, p. 241.

2 *Ibid.*

But on the other hand, A. William Lund believes that it is in no way connected with the Mormons because the emblem of the beehive was first thought of after their arrival in the valley.

It is not known whether or not this token was used as an exchange medium, or a commemorative issue, nor do we know what value it carried with it because of the lack of information and numbers designating the value thereof. The exact dimensions of this little brass token are also in doubt, but from all inferences it is presumed to be about the size of a dime.³



The Strange Token of 1846

Courtesy of T. R. Hammer, Librarian of the American Numismatic Association

The membership of the Church consisted mainly of poor people, and what little money they did possess was spent for oxen, wagons, and food supplies which were necessary for their journey. The first small party arrived at the site of their new home on July 24, 1847. And though they had many problems — barren earth, drought, crickets, grasshoppers, and Indians — one of their greatest needs was a medium of exchange. All their lives they had depended upon coins and currency to aid them in trading transactions, and then suddenly they found themselves completely lacking any system whatever.

Brigham Young had brought about fifty dollars with him, and that according to Francis Foster, represented almost all the money in the Valley.⁸

After irrigation was introduced, the Mormons' drought problem was solved; the crickets were eliminated by the seagulls; and later, clouds of grasshoppers were destroyed by the people. At length even the Indians were no longer a problem. But one problem, however, did remain: the need for a medium of exchange. There was no alternative but to go back to the ancient system of trade and barter.

Doctors took their pay in work done by their patients; school teachers received their wages in food and lodging; shoes were traded for bacon, flour for tables; and a blacksmith would fashion chisels and hammers in return for help in building his home.⁹ This system prevailed predominately for a little over a year and intermittently until 1908; and although it did serve its purpose, nevertheless, the people were put to inconvenience because of the curtailment of trade.

On July 29, 1847, after the termination of the Mexican War, the Mormon Battalion, about one hundred in number, and the women who went with them began to make their way back to the Salt Lake Valley. There is no doubt that the discharged soldiers brought some money with

³ *Ibid.*

⁸ Francis B. Foster, "Money of the Valley," *Improvement Era*, p. 656.

⁹ Kate B. Carter, *Heart Throbs of the West*. Vol. 2, chpt. 11, p. 282.

them which they set into circulation, but there is no record of the amount.¹⁰

During the first part of August, Captain James Brown left the valley for California to collect his men's back pay. On the 20th of November, 1847, the Captain returned from California, after an absence of one month and seven days, with about five thousand dollars in Spanish doubloons.¹¹

A Spanish gold doubloon was worth approximately sixteen dollars.

Upon the advice of the High Council it was decided that Henery G. Sherwood and Captain Brown should purchase Miles Goodyear's property with some of the money received by the Battalion members. The purchase price of the property was nineteen hundred and fifty dollars. This tract was later named Ogden.¹² The Spanish gold disappeared almost as quickly as it had appeared, but by purchasing Goodyear's property, and payment of services to a guide for Captain Brown were the biggest factors which help us to account for its disappearance.

During the month of September, 1848, Brigham Young made a trip to the Missouri River, and upon his return he set into circulation about \$85¹³ in minor United States coins which he had obtained while he was in the east. The relief was merely temporary, however, for the coins quickly vanished. Releasing these coins into circulation was like spilling a cup of precious water on the desert sands.¹⁴

An article in the *Improvement Era* points out that in January, 1848, several discharged Mormon Battalion volunteers were employed at Caloma, California, by Captain John A. Sutter. One morning, while they were widening the channel of the mill-race at Sutter's sawmill, James W. Marshal picked from the sandy bottom a gold nugget. The secret soon leaked out, and within a short time the lands swarmed with hundreds and thousands of gold-mad adventurers.¹⁵

After this historic discovery, several Mormon soldiers began to arrive in Great Salt Lake carrying small sacks of gold which they had mined out of the channel of the mill-race, and soon the city was fairly well supplied with a medium of exchange.¹⁶ Some of the gold was weighed and put into small packages that were marked with denominations ranging from \$1 to \$20,¹⁷ while the rest of the gold dust was kept in small sacks by each individual owner which necessitated weighing the dust out for each transaction. This practice proved costly to the parties involved in the transactions because much of the gold was lost, regardless of the care exercised by the parties.

10 Feramorz Y. Fox, *Deseret News*, August 17, 1940, p. 3.

11 *Journal History*, November 20, 1847.

As to the amount of Spanish gold Captain James Brown brought back with him from California see Feramorz Y. Fox, *Deseret News*, August 17, 1940, p. 3.

Francis Foster places the value of the Spanish gold brought into the valley at \$10,000. — "Money of the Valley," *Improvement Era*, p. 656.

Kate B. Carter also places the value of the gold at \$10,000. — *Heart Throbs of the West*. Vol. 2, chpt. 11, p. 283.

12 *Journal History*, November 20, 1847.

13 Francis Foster, "Money of the Valley," *Improvement Era*, p. 657.

14 *Ibid.*, pp. 656, 657.

15 *Ibid.*, p. 656.

16 *Ibid.*, p. 657.

17 Kate B. Carter, *Heart Throbs of the West*. Vol. 2, chpt. 11, p. 284.

FATHER RHOADS AND THE FAMOUS 60-POUND BAG OF GOLD

A very interesting and integral part of the Mormons' history was contributed by Thomas Rhoads, more commonly referred to as Father Rhoads. Rhoads and his family left Missouri in the spring of 1846 for Sutters Fort on the Sacramento River. Upon arriving at Sutters Fort, Rhoads and his five sons signed up for service in the Mexican War. After termination of hostilities, they returned to Sutters Fort just in time to help organize a party for the purpose of rescuing the snowbound Donner party trapped in the California mountains. The small rescue party was successful in their attempt to locate the lost Donner party, but unfortunately not in time to save the group from starvation. Only a few members of the Donner party survived.

On their return, hunger once again reared its ugly head, for the bears had eaten the supplies that the rescue party had tied to the trees to aid them on their return trip. The party was finally successful in reaching civilization once again, but not before scarcity of food compelled them to eat the raw hides from their snowshoes.¹⁸

When gold was discovered in the channel of the mill-race at Sutter's sawmill, Rhoads and his sons joined the other adventurers in their quest for gold, which later proved very successful. After accumulating a small fortune, Rhoads and his family left California for Great Salt Lake in the latter part of 1848.¹⁹

News of the Rhoads' fortune leaked out, for while they were making their way through the California mountains they were attacked by bandits. Had it not been for the intervention of some passing travelers, the ambush might have been successful. Their combined efforts were sufficient to repel the attack.²⁰

According to Col. Lock, Father Rhoads brought several sacks of gold, among which there was a 60-lb. sack of gold, the largest amount that had been brought into the valley. Father Rhoads turned all the gold over to Brigham Young who in return had a home built for him, and allowed Rhoads to withdraw from the tithing office all the food supplies that he deemed necessary. He also received a herd of cattle in consideration for the gold dust. It was customary for each individual to give one-tenth of his accomplishments to the church, whether it be cattle, produce, or money, in order to aid their common cause. But Father Rhoads contributed the entire amount in order to accelerate the progress of the Mormon people. The famous 60-lb. sack of gold was the chief topic of the people in the valley at that time, and for quite some time after that.²¹

Of the gold dust that was brought into the valley, William T. Follitt, a Battalion member, was credited with having made the first deposit of "dust" on December 10, 1848. He deposited 14½ oz., which was then worth \$232, equal to \$16 an ounce. "Within four months close to \$8,000 in 'dust' and a little coin was deposited in 'the bank.' Of entries of deposit which show that 55 Battalion men deposited 77% and 135 others 23% of the total."²²

18 These notes were taken by Col. Joseph M. Lock while he was employed in Salt Lake City as a mining engineer during the 1880's. His notes are now in my possession. They were given to me by Alvira B. Morgan who was instrumental in the disposition of Col. Lock's estate.

19 *Ibid.*

20 *Ibid.*

21 *Ibid.*

22 Feramorz Y. Fox, *Deseret News*, August 17, 1940, p. 3.

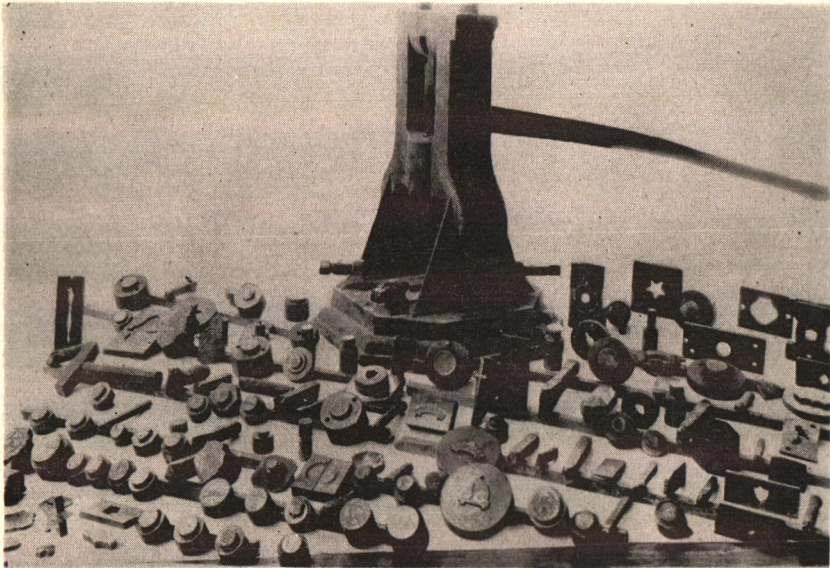
Since the city was fairly well supplied with gold dust, the council unanimously agreed that it was time to convert the "dust" into coins. In order to accomplish this, President Young had to solicit the aid of John Kay and John Taylor in planning the first mint ever to be established in the Great Salt Lake Valley.

KAY'S FIRST ATTEMPT TO MINT COINS

John Kay was called upon by Brigham Young to aid in the coinage because of his skill in pattern making which he had learned while working in his uncle's foundry in Bury, Lancashire, England.²³ But before Kay's services could be utilized the designs for the gold coins had to be drawn up, so Young persuaded John Taylor to work out a suitable design for the coins.

After some time and difficulty the preparations were finally completed, and Kay began to melt the gold and roll it into sheets. A punching press was then used in punching out the gold discs, while a coining press was used in stamping the designs on the discs.²⁴

* * * "Kay turned out ten dollar pieces which were paid out at a premium of 50¢ on the piece. Whether the coins were at a premium because of the novelty value or because of over weight does not appear. Twenty of them were charged out to Brigham Young and five to John Kay. A week later 21 pieces were coined and charged out at par to Brigham Young. No more was coined until September, 1849, because the crucibles were broken in the preliminary runs and melting could not be continued until others could be obtained."²⁵



Coining Press and Dies Used in Connection with the Coinage
Courtesy of The Deseret News

²³ Notes taken by Col. Joseph M. Lock.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ Feramorz Y. Fox, *Deseret News*, August 17, 1940, p. 3.

Since the coining could not be continued, the punching press was dismantled and shipped by ox team to Parowan where it could be put to use while the crucibles were being made. During the short time the press was in Parowan, it was used for cutting nails by removing the large screw and attaching a lever to the frame — thus improvising shears. The sheet iron was cut into strips and then headed in a vise. On October 14, 1858, the press was returned to the valley where it had been used in connection with the coinage of the 1849, 1850 and later used in connection with the 1860 gold coins.²⁶

In order to counteract the setback that fate handed the Mormons, a meeting was held at 10:00 o'clock on December 28, 1848, for the purpose of making a substitute to circulate as a medium of exchange until the coinage of the gold coins could be resumed. A vote was taken authorizing President Young to issue handwritten notes. The necessary paper was obtained, and Young gave instructions as to the size of the notes, number and denominations.²⁷ The next day, Brigham Young began cutting the paper while others were engaged in writing out the \$1 and \$5 notes. President Young himself signed approximately one hundred of these notes that same day.²⁸ These hastily made up notes were backed by the gold dust,²⁹ which was to have been minted into coins, so as to insure the acceptance of the notes by the people.

The tedious work of writing out the notes in longhand continued on the days to follow until the council felt that there was a sufficient amount of 50¢ \$1, \$3, and \$5 notes in circulation. The notes were similar in every respect with the exception of the date and the numbers designating the value. The first series was dated January 2, 1849, while the second series carried the date of January 5, 1849.

**The following table of notes issued was prepared by Feramorz Y. Fox
from the facts and figures that are available**

Denominations	Notes written by hand	
	Series 1 dated Jan. 2, 1849	Series 2 dated Jan. 5, 1849
Fifty cents	130	235
One dollar	500	300
Two dollars	-----	-----
Three dollars	100	100
Five dollars	100	100
Ten dollars	-----	-----
Totals by series	830	735

The day after the second series of hand-written bills were issued, the council passed a resolution that the Kirtland notes, that had failed in the depression of 1837, and 1838, be put into circulation. None of these notes, though, was actually put into circulation until January the 10, and after that, only intermittently on the days that followed. Thus was fulfilled the prophecy of Joseph Smith that one day the Kirtland notes would be as good as gold.³⁰ Kirtland notes were originally printed in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100, but only the \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, and \$10 notes were countersigned and put into circulation.

26 Notes taken by Col. Joseph M. Lock.
 27 *Journal History*, Dec. 28, 1849.
 28 *Journal History*, Dec. 29, 1849.
 29 Feramorz Y. Fox, *Deseret News*, August 17, 1940, p. 3.
 30 As to the prophecy of Joseph Smith, see *Journal History*, January 6, 1849.

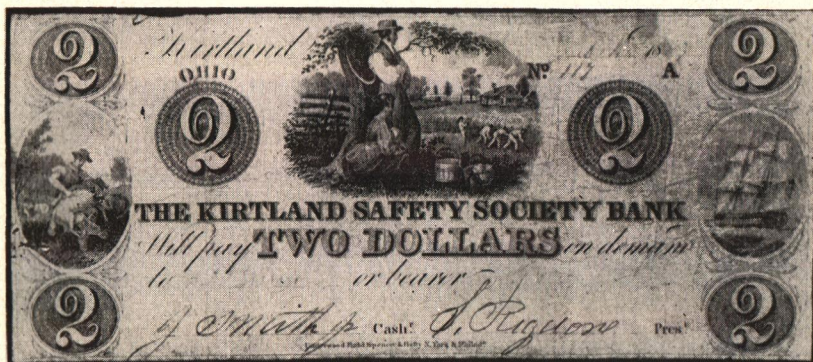
Table prepared by Feramorz Y. Fox

Denominations	Kirtland notes re-signed and issued on January 10, 1849
One dollar	35
Two dollars	17
Three dollars	19
Five dollars	129
Ten dollars	56
Total	256

KIRTLAND NOTES



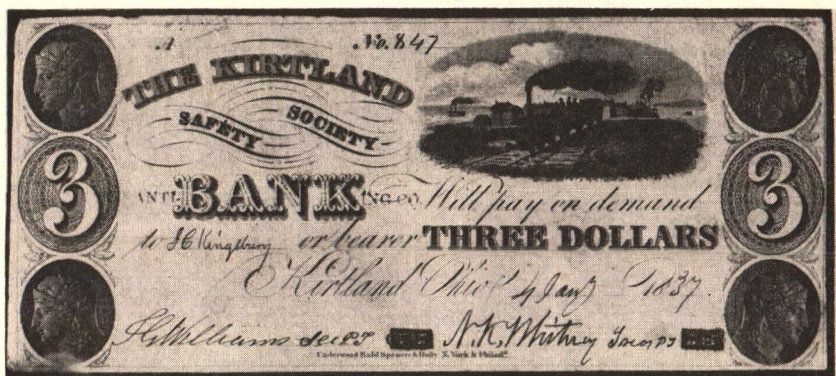
The illustration in the center of the \$1 note is that of a sheep shearing scene. There is a medallion head on each side of the center scene. The illustrations on the right and left hand side are identical — a train of that era.



The center piece of this \$2 note is that of a young couple watching the grain being harvested by several farmers. A sheep shearing scene appears on the left hand side and a sailing ship on the right side.

The scene in the upper right hand corner of the \$3 note is that of an old-fashioned train with several people riding on top of the boxcar. In each corner of the note there is a medallion head. This note is one of the earlier ones with the words "Anti-BANK-ing Co." Williams and Whitney signed the above note as secretary and president *pro tem*.

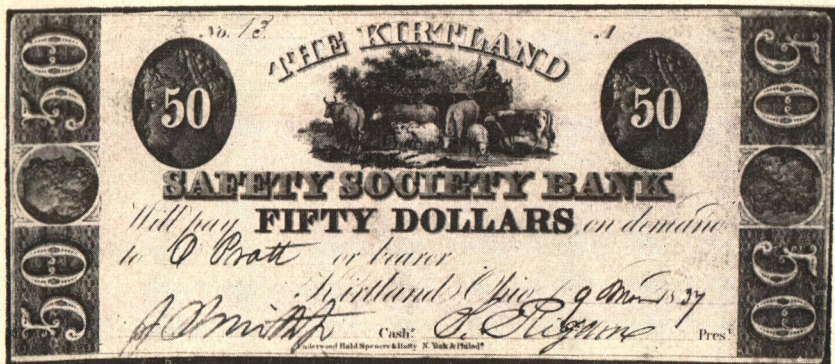
In the center of this \$5 note there is an illustration of a boy and his dog resting, while gathering wood in the forest. Medallion heads are on each side of the center scene. The extreme right and left hand side show a boy with a shovel and lunch basket.



A relaxed figure of a boy lying in the field among the harvested wheat makes an unusual center design on this \$10 note. Medallion heads appear on each side of the center piece, while a boy and his dog are illustrated on the extreme right and left hand sides.



The \$20 note has three women for a central group — one with a book, one with a sheaf of wheat, and one with a palette and brushes. Medallion heads are on each side, and identical illustrations appear on the right and left hand sides — a young couple standing by a tree in the open field.



The illustration in the center of the \$50 note is of a farmer on a horse herding some sheep and cattle.



The \$100 note, and largest of the denominations, has an historical picture for a central design — that of our forefathers gathered around a table and signing the Constitution of the United States. Kirtland notes were printed on a very thin tissue paper, and as a result all of the Kirtland notes are uniface.

The writer would like to express his sincere thanks to H. A. Brandt of Cincinnati for loaning me the original Kirtland notes in his collection in order to obtain the foregoing photographs.

The Kirtland Bank notes were all made up on somewhat the same design. The greatest differences between them being the figures designating the value of the notes, the different shades of paper, and the illustrations. The majority of these notes were signed by Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Warren Parish, N. K. Whitney, and Frederick G. Williams, the bank's first officers. But the Kirtland notes were countersigned and re-issued in the Valley several years later and as a result many of these notes were signed by Heber C. Kimball, Brigham Young, and N. K. Whitney, and probably others.

The writer examined several of the countersigned Kirtland notes and they were altered in the following manner: N. K. Whitney added his signature above that of Joseph Smith's, while Brigham Young signed his name in the space above the date, and Heber C. Kimball wrote his name over Sidney Rigdon's which had been stricken out. Smith's signature remained undisturbed. Other countersigned notes were signed in a like manner, except that Brigham Young signed his name below the date instead of above the date.³¹

As an additional protective device, Thomas Bullock placed his private mark on the countersigned notes.³² The writer has carefully examined several of these notes and it appears that Bullock's private mark is nothing more than the letter "B", or "TB", which was placed in various places on the face of the notes.

The illustrations on the Kirtland notes are not symbolical of Mormonism, nor were they suggested by the Mormons, in all probability they were adopted forms of the printers who printed the notes, according to A. William Lund, Assistant Church Historian.

31 The countersigned notes described above are in Preston Nibley's collection, a member of the church historian's staff.

32 Feramorz Y. Fox, *Deseret News*, August 17, 1940, p. 3.

(To Be Continued)

Obituaries

MILTON HAWKINS CULLEN, A.N.A. NO. 7897

Milton Hawkins Cullen, well-known stamp and coin dealer of Washington, D. C., died suddenly of a heart attack on May 4, 1950, at his suburban home in Arlington, Virginia, at the age of 58.

He had been a collector of stamps and coins since he was five years of age when his father presented him with his first collection. Year after year his interest and enthusiasm grew in his hobby and in 1935 he decided to devote his full time to his hobby, opening an office in Washington, D.C., where he soon became known as an authority on stamps and coins. He was frequently called on to appraise collections for institutions, estates, and individuals. One of his chief interests was in the young collectors and beginners with whom he would spend hours of his time instructing them in the correct methods of collecting, what to buy and how to set up their collections.

Mr. Cullen served a term as vice president of the Washington Numismatic Society and before failing health curtailed his activities, belonged to the Washington Philatelic Society, Collectors' Club of Washington, and the American Dealers' Association. He had been a member of the A.N.A. for many years.

He is survived by his wife, Besse L. Cullen, who will carry on the business, and he also leaves to mourn his loss a father and brother.

The collecting fraternity is much poorer because of his passing and his cheerful company and helpful advice will be sorely missed.

COPPER PLATE TOKENS OF THE NORTHWEST COAST INDIANS

A Comparative Study

By PHARES O. SIGLER, Lt. Col., Antilles Judge Advocate

PART I

Introduction

There is considerable dispute as to whether the copper plates (See Figure 1) which were highly valued by the Indians of our Northwest Coast were actually primitive money, but it is agreed that they were used as a store of value.¹ The lack of a published history of these pieces has doubtless contributed to this confusion. We will reserve until later the question of whether the coppers were a media of exchange because such a decision can only be made after a careful study of their history, functions and use. Regardless of whether they were money, or mere tokens of wealth, their close relation to the blanket currency of the natives warrant numismatic consideration, especially since many numismatists include them within the scope of their studies.²

Little information has been presented concerning the coppers, although much has been written by anthropologists, ethnologists and others about their native owners and their culture. Part I will, therefore, treat with the complete history of the coppers and in Part II a comparison of them will be made with certain primitive South Sea Island money.

The Indians who possessed these odd copper plates were the Kwakiutl, living on the northern part of Vancouver Island and on the coast of British Columbia, the Haida, of Queen Charlotte Islands and part of Prince of Wales Archipelago, the Tlingit, who inhabited a great archipelago on the southern coast of Alaska, the Tsimshian, who resided in the northwestern part of British Columbia, the Bella Coola, who lived between the Burke and Dean Channels, and a few additional unimportant tribes.

These Indians obtained their livelihood for the most part by catching the abundant salmon which annually ascended their rivers and creeks and by hunting. Their material culture was greatly influenced by a bountiful supply of cedar trees from which they built their houses, canoes, totem poles and household utensils. They had a distinctive art, consisting of depicting actual and mythical animals on their totem poles and other decorated objects. Most of their everyday things bore their carved or painted family crests corresponding to that appearing on their totem poles. The early ancestors of the natives were believed to have had certain unusual experiences with an animal or bird and the clan, or family group, derived their name and crest therefrom. The animals and birds were portrayed by selecting certain outstanding characteristics for emphasis, such as the broad tail of the beaver or the strong curved beak of the eagle, and then representing both sides in profile as though it had been split down the middle and pinned out, like a skin on a



Figure No. 1

Northwest Coast copper, Queen Charlotte Islands. Made by the Tlingit for Haida trade. Photograph courtesy of the University Museum, Philadelphia.

drying board.³ The Haida are said to have excelled at wood carving and painting⁴ but some of the other tribes had also reached a high state of artistic development by the time of the arrival of the whites.

The Northwest Coast Indians differed from other North American Indians in numerous respects, the most outstanding of which were the emphasis which they placed upon property and wealth, their gift festivals or *potlatches*, which will be considered later, and the significance which they attached to personal names. Their names formed one of their most valuable possessions and carried with them the right to use individual crests, the privilege of singing certain songs and performing special dances.⁵ A name could be pawned in exchange for property, and while it remained unredeemed, it could not be used. We shall see later that the natives worked and saved for years to give a *potlatch*, which added fame and luster to their names or entitled them to new and more important names or honorary titles.

The Coppers

The natives called all of their shield-shaped copper pieces *taus*, (singular, *tau*) but each had an individual name, such as "Looking Side-wise," "All-Other-Coppers-Are-Ashamed-To-Look-At-It," and "About-Whose-Possession-All-Are-Quarrelling." Almost all of them differed somewhat in size, shape or design, and each had its own history. Originally they were made from native copper obtained from the Coppermine River region. Some virgin copper was gathered in nugget form, but shallow trenches were also cut into the ground to obtain this valuable metal. In later years the plates were made of thin sheet copper obtained from the white traders. The southern tribes received many of their old coppers in barter from their northern neighbors.

It is not known when the coppers first made their appearance. Legends concerning them are plentiful and indicate that they were of great antiquity. Mr. W. A. Newcombe of Victoria, British Columbia, writes as follows concerning the origin of the coppers: "I am certain it originated in prehistoric times as petroglyphs depicting 'coppers' have been uncovered by falling trees. I know of one case of a carving being found at the roots of a tree estimated to be over 300 years old." An observer,⁶ who lived for years among the Kwakiutl, recalls a speech by a native chief in which he referred to the number of coppers broken by his father, his grandfather and his great grandfather. We will see later that it was the custom for owners to destroy their coppers at certain festivals.

An examination of the legends mentioning coppers reveal how precious these copper plates were in the eyes of the Indians. A Kwakiutl legend begins as follows: "Copper is the symbol of wealth. It belongs to O o'mogwa or Copper-Maker, the chief of the ocean." He owned a self-paddling copper canoe and lived in a copper house. Another relates that a native, who desired to murder his brother, did so by thoughtfully drowning him in a beautiful box which he loaded with coppers to cause it to sink.⁷ A Haida legend concerns a man who approached a stream and, seeing a large salmon in it, jumped in to catch it, but was unsuccessful until after he had made several attempts. Upon landing the fish: "He began to beat out its dorsal fin into a copper. This

thing he had found was copper. He made many coppers of it. And he became very rich."⁸

The Bella Coola's have an old folk tale ⁹ of a man who acquired a giant as a helper. The giant's house was full of copper plates which "sounded every morning," and another one in which a mythical raven ate copper plates. The Chilcotins had a legend about a man who was mourning for a deceased son and met a stranger who, upon hearing the sad news, joined the father in wailing. This pleased him so that he took a sheet of metal on which he had been sitting and gave it to the stranger and invited him to make a visit to his home in the mountains. Upon arriving there, the stranger was given two boxes, one full of food and one full of blankets, after which he returned to his tribe and gave a feast with the food and made gifts of the blankets.¹⁰

There is some difference of opinion concerning the construction of the coppers. Boas¹¹ says that according to tradition copper was heated on the Northwest Coast to make it more malleable and other reports are to this same effect.¹² Some¹³ contend, however, that the native copper was so pure that it was cold hammered between stones.

Great attention was paid to the size and shape of the coppers and considerable care was taken so that they would be of uniform thickness and give forth a good, but not ringing, sound when struck with the hand.¹⁴ One of the best descriptions of the older coppers is as follows: "[They] are made in the form of a shield from 2½ to 3½ feet in length, 12 to 25 inches in width, and 1/16 to 1/8 of an inch in thickness. They have a groove running vertically in the lower half and transversely across the middle at the narrow part, forming a figure like the letter T. They are sometimes painted, but more commonly etched on the outer surface with the design of the crest or totem of the owner. If they ever served as shields in battle, such use has long since disappeared and now they have only a ceremonial or emblematic significance. To be of great value these plates must be large, of virgin copper, worked by hand, of native manufacture, of uniform thickness, except at the edges, where they should be thicker than elsewhere, and finally, when struck should give forth a dull sound and not ring. Totemic etching on the outer surface also adds value to them."¹⁵

The reason, if any, for the peculiar shape of the coppers is not now known. An examination of numerous native house posts and totem poles having carved figures of men holding coppers, however, offers a possible clue. A few of these figures represent men holding coppers with the large rounded end down, and this makes them resemble ceremonial aprons or skirts. A rock carving in the Northwest is described by an archaeologist¹⁶ as follows: "Below the oblique lines of the body are two irregular lines curving from the middle line. This portion of the figure recalls the lower part of some of the 'coppers,' especially the wooden representations of 'coppers.' Ceremonial aprons of reindeer skin, covered with beads, (See Figure 2) were made by the inland Siberian Eskimos and sometimes were traded across to America and down into the land of the Indians. We know that ceremonial aprons, before the advent of the modern blanket, were used as gifts at potlatches.¹⁷ It is barely possible that these suggested the form of the coppers. In addition to being rounded on the end, they were rectangular shaped to enable them to fit across the chest and hang with the curved portion at the bottom. The



Figure No. 2
Ceremonial apron made of reindeer skin.

resemblance is so strong that, while trying to locate a copper, the author was shown one of the Eskimo aprons by a dealer in Alaskan relics who had observed the similarity between it and a copper which he had, but unfortunately would not sell.

Later when sheet copper became available, it was used by the Indians to make more elaborate coppers, some having a round bulge at the top and a T-shape design which projected out from the body of the copper. These, however, were valued by the natives at much less than the old copper plates as we shall see later.

The size of the coppers varied greatly and presents a problem in trying to ascertain exactly what is meant by the words "small coppers." In the first place we find the large pieces already described, measuring between 2 and 4 feet in height, and small copper ornaments shaped like

the coppers which were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. These small pieces were used as earrings by the Indians. Did "small coppers" refer to those measuring 2 feet in height or the tiny ones? Let us examine some of the references to the small coppers.¹⁸ Boas, in speaking of Kwakiutl marriage payment made by the father of the bride, mentions "copper bracelets and the small coppers . . ." and again he states: "among valuable property are rounded small coppers and copper bells belonging to the women."¹⁹ A description of the collection in the Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.,²⁰ reads as follows: "A small, thin ceremonial copper, No. 1329, shows the form of one of the old plates which were formerly of great value," but does not give its dimensions. Mr. G. Clifford Carl, the Museum Director, has advised the author that this piece measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 17 inches high, and also states that the Museum has another (No. 183) Kwakiutl Copper $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 5 inches high, as well as smaller ones $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and some even smaller which have holes and were probably used on a necklace.

Few writers who lived among or visited the Indians during the period when the coppers were still in vogue, refer to any but the large coppers. Mr. Newcombe, whom we have previously quoted, has this to say of the small coppers, "I know of no great value being placed on the small coppers, many of which were used as ornaments. These were quite plentiful among the Northern Coast tribes thirty or forty years ago and without doubt were given away at potlatches with other personal effects. Many of the small coppers have a very modern appearance as if made from copper utensils and copper sheathing often used on wooden ship hulls." In the circumstance it would seem safe to conclude that the so-called "small coppers" had reference to the smaller specimens of the large coppers, or those about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in height.

It is possible that a misunderstanding concerning the "small coppers," which some say were used as small change of the value of one blanket, arose from the fact that the natives valued all of their property in blankets and if they had been asked the value of a copper earring, for example, they might have replied "one blanket." This would have easily led to the conclusion that the similar shaped pieces were but a minor denomination of the larger, which is very likely since we generally try to make primitive money correspond as nearly as possible to our own.

As stated heretofore, some of the plates made of virgin copper bore incised designs and others painted figures. The latter frequently consisted of an outlined face representing the crest or totem animal or bird of the owner,²¹ and aided in distinguishing the copper from others of similar size and shape. Some of the pieces were blackened by lead or by being smoked over burning resin, the latter process acting to preserve them against corrosion, and the figures were outlined by scratching off the black deposit.

Inasmuch as the value of the coppers depended upon their age and history, it is not surprising that the easily made sheet copper plates were not valued nearly as highly as were the old ones made from copper which was hard to find, or very expensive to obtain in trade, and fashioned into the finished product with much skill and labor. Many commentators remark that the coppers had little intrinsic value, but again they are evaluating primitive articles by their own standards. The copper from which the plates were made was so valuable to the natives that they

prefer it to all else, and paved their heaven with it in their myths, much as we pave ours with white man's gold. Even the sheet copper was expensive when obtained from the civilized whites who didn't hesitate to take advantage of the Indian's ignorance of its true relative value.

Other Media of Exchange

Prior to considering in more detail the value attached to the coppers by the Indians, we will briefly trace the history of their media of exchange consisting of slaves, skins, shells and blankets. An able anthropologist²² said: "The objects of wealth among primitive people are not always material instruments like land, animals and food, but articles whose value is culturally determined and purely symbolic, like the blankets and coppers of the Kwakiutl." In the early days, slaves were the universal wealth of these coastal Indians and their use in barter made them almost, if not actually, a living media of exchange. Although their value fluctuated, at one time a slave was worth 500 blankets,²³ and they were frequently presented to natives of importance as gifts and at times were given their freedom to show how wealthy their owner was. Some of those belonging to a chief, however, were "killed" upon his death so they could continue to serve him in the hereafter. Selection for such a fate was deemed (by their master) to be a great honor because the murdered slave received an elaborate burial while those who died a natural death were thrown unceremoniously into the sea or cast aside on land to be destroyed by beasts of prey. The extent of slavery among the Indians is well illustrated by the fact that as late as 1841 it was estimated that $\frac{1}{3}$ of the native population consisted of slaves. The whites frowned upon this institution and in 1867 our Government abolished slavery in Alaska.

Dentalium shells and sea otter skins likewise served as native money and when the otters became too scarce to supply the monetary demand, blanket currency came into vogue. Perhaps blankets made of otter skins and of cedar were similarly used prior to the coming of the whites, but we cannot be certain on this point. The excellence and uniform quality of the Hudson Bay Company's blankets resulted in their being adopted as a monetary standard. These were smuggled into Alaska from Canada by the natives and traders and the American authorities were powerless to intercede in behalf of United States products for fear of trouble with the Indians, who greatly outnumbered the Government's territorial agents.²⁴ There Hudson Bay blankets ranged from 'one point,' the poorest, to 'four points,' the best, and these points were woven into the edge of the blanket. In some areas the $2\frac{1}{2}$ point blanket valued at \$1.50, was the standard, but usually it was the one point blanket, valued at 50 cents. Oddly enough, these blankets were not worn as a garment or used as bedding by the natives, but were hoarded as a measure of wealth. They became filthy and often were a menace to the health of their owners, but this did not affect their value and they were generally received at par. An interesting example of a new and old, currency meeting was illustrated by an Indian chief's daughter who appeared at a festival decked out in a blanket covered with buttons and upon which was stitched twenty-five \$10 bills to add to its beauty and value.²⁵ Natives who were in debt borrowed blankets at a fixed rate of interest. For example 5 borrowed for a few months called for a return of 6; for 6

months, 7 had to be returned; and for a period of 12 months or longer, 10 blankets had to be returned for the 5 borrowed.²⁶

Value of Coppers

Swanton²⁷ informs us that old coppers were valued according to their height, some at four slaves, others at six, and in another article concerning the Haida²⁸ he relates a native legend in which a copper is mentioned which was worth 10 slaves. Their value increased at each sale and the more valuable the property distributed at the potlatch at which they were sold, the greater the value of the copper. The usual "blanket" value of the coppers was around 4,000, but some sold for as many as 14,000²⁹ and even 33,000 blankets.³⁰ A chief in a speech offering one of his coppers for sale, alleged that it was worth "9000 blankets, 50 canoes and 6000 button blankets and 260 silver bracelets and 20 gold-backed bracelets, and more than 70 gold earrings and 40 sewing machines, and 25 phonographs and 50 masks."³¹ Doubtless he compromised for a smaller price. Another chief is reported to have owned 25 or 30 old coppers which he valued at several thousand dollars. The newer sheet copper plates, however, were valued as low as 40 blankets each.

Potlatches

Since the coppers seldom appeared in view or exchanged ownership, except at a potlatch, this institution will be briefly examined. The name *potlatch* is derived from the Chinook jargon meaning "to give" and while the various kinds of potlatches differed among the tribes, the more important ones were given to celebrate the following events:

1. Naming a child
2. A girl's first menstruation
3. A wedding
4. A change in a chief's status, such as the obtaining of a new name
5. The completion of a dwelling or the erection of a totem pole
6. To save face resulting from a chief's injured dignity due to an accident or insult before witnesses, and
7. The funeral of a deceased chief and the establishing of his heir in the deceased's social position.

One of the best short descriptions of the gift festivals is as follows: "Potlatch, an Indian term, denotes the lavish feasts especially characteristic of the Tlingit, Kwakiutl, and other tribes of the Northwest Coast of America. The potlatch is given by one chief or clan to another, and is marked by great profusion of food and gifts, often accompanied by destruction of some of the property of the host, as in breaking of highly prized copper plaques, an act which adds greatly to their fame. The keynote of such excess is the exaggerated respect which these Indians show for wealth in use — an attitude shared by many other savage peoples without its cultural values. It is a matter of honor to accept any invitation to a potlatch, and to give a grander feast in return. Refusal involves loss of prestige and rank. Rivalry in feast giving may become so intense that a man will beggar himself and relatives in the effort to win renown. But the potlatch is not a mere wasteful orgy, it maintains differences of chieftanship and rank, binds together kinship groups and offers a medium of repayment of debts, thus serving as an institution of real importance in social and economic life."³²

Because the natives led a very simple life they had little need for much property or wealth for their personal comfort, so they utilized their excess to buy prestige and distinction among their neighbors, much as the wealthy white man does by giving lavish parties at the slightest excuse. A chief and his wife would work hard and live frugally for years to accumulate enough property for the big event, and after the potlatch would be impoverished. Frequently they borrowed from the members of their clan because the prestige resulting from the feast and its gifts would inure to all the members of the family group.

Inasmuch as the guests of the potlatch were compelled by custom to give a potlatch in return and present their former host with a gift of greater value than the ones received from him, the potlatch had a certain old age insurance feature. Formerly, slaves were given to very important guests but with the abolition of slavery, coppers were substituted. In addition, canoes, blankets and other valuable property was distributed and in later years rolls of calico were often torn into strips about a yard long and presented to guests of lower rank. These pieces afterward appeared as patches on the clothing of the families receiving the cloth. The larger and more important the potlatch, the more valuable were the coppers given or sold to guests. Generally the proceeds of the sale of the coppers were used as gifts at the potlatch. Boas³³ gives an excellent description of the system employed by the Kwakiutl in loaning out property at interest, buying names, and selling coppers at potlatches, but his account is too detailed for our purpose.

Some of the potlatches lasted as long as five days and it is difficult to imagine the enormous quantity of property distributed, and sometimes destroyed, during this period. It is but natural that the whites heartily disapproved of an economic system which impoverished the natives without the assistance of their civilized visitors, and Canada enacted a law making it a criminal offense to participate in a potlatch, which led to the gradual discontinuance of the old custom. Many arguments have been advanced concerning the justice of this law and as to its effect upon the Indians. Perhaps it did result in an economic improvement, but if we compare the present day Indians with their forefathers, a big difference would be noted because, as usual, the reformers failed to give these primitive people any adequate substitute for that of which they deprived them. We find that the Canadian Indians, after the potlatch was prohibited, "carried on surreptitiously with 'cheques' on non-existent bank accounts, and some of the coppers that are still being paid for have been peacefully reposing for years in the Ottawa Museum."³⁴ Another interesting sidelight resulted when a number of Indians were arrested for violating the Canadian law and were freed when they agreed to attend no more potlatches and to sell their coppers and other potlatch paraphernalia to Canadian museums. They were naturally surprised and aggrieved at the slight compensation awarded to them for their valuable property. The use of the coppers was so closely interwoven with the potlatch system that it is little wonder that the discontinuance of the one should mean the discarding of the other.

Use of Coppers

Strange as it may seem, the coppers had no practical use other than as ornaments. There is no evidence that they were ever used as shields

in warfare. In ceremonies the owner sometimes struck the copper with a spear to illustrate how he 'speared' or acquired the piece,³⁵ and, as we have noted, when first made they were tested by striking to ascertain their worth. This led Ridgeway³⁶ to believe that they were employed as gongs. Andrews³⁷ also relates that in the old days they were carried in front of the chiefs by slaves who beat them like gongs, but this apparently was either an infrequent or an ancient practice as later observers do not mention it. Besides we have seen that the better quality coppers made of virgin metal gave forth a dull sound when struck, and did not ring.

There is some difference of opinion concerning the sale of coppers. Boas, Swanton, Halliday and others describe such sales but Murdock³⁸ claims that the transactions were not in fact sales but reciprocal gifts. The word "sale" is not an absolute accurate name for the transactions involving the transfer of ownership of a copper because of the many rules governing it, but it more nearly describes the act than does the word "gift" since the vendor received blankets and other valuable property in exchange for his copper. A sale was made only to a rival, and the purchaser had to buy it with the assistance and cooperation of his wife's father, so that when the copper was bought it could be presented by the father-in-law, through his wife, to the purchaser of the copper as part of the daughter's dower.³⁹ As noted before, the coppers were a splendid investment because they increased in value with each sale; a purchaser to keep from dishonoring his name, being compelled to pay more for it than did its last owner.⁴⁰

The sale of a copper was surrounded by a very elaborate ceremony entailing much feasting and speech making. The owner gave its history and extolled its charm and value, while the purchaser contested its great value and tried to obtain it as cheaply as possible, but well knowing that he must pay more than did the vendor. The owner's friends and relatives insisted that the amount offered was inadequate and much dickering resulted before a price was finally agreed upon.

While the coppers were never used in actual warfare, they were used in social and economic battles between rivals which frequently resulted disastrously for one of the participants. This was done by the total or partial destruction of a copper at a potlatch in the presence of a rival chief. If the copper was totally destroyed, the rival had to destroy one of a greater value at a subsequent potlatch; if partially destroyed, the pieces were given to the rival and he was compelled by custom to destroy a more valuable copper and present the pieces to his host together with the fragments, which he had received from his rival. The abandoned custom of sacrificing slaves was reflected in the practice of chiefs pretending to sacrifice coppers by striking them with the same kind of club formerly used to dispatch slaves.

Sometimes the coppers were totally destroyed, either by cutting them into pieces and tossing these into the ocean by burning them at potlatches at which valuable fish oil was set fire, or by burying them in the ground. This was done to show that the chief who owned the coppers had so much property that he could afford to destroy part of it. When pieces of cut coppers were distributed, some ambitious chief frequently was successful in buying up all of the pieces and riveting them together to make a copper which lost none of the original value by



Figure No. 3

Totem poles of Kwakiutl Indians, House Post, British Columbia, Canada.
Photograph courtesy of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York City.

having been mutilated and repaired, as a matter of facts, its value had actually increased because it bore eloquent testimony that its former owner was prosperous enough to destroy coppers. There was a fixed method of cutting the coppers which resulted in leaving only the T-shaped piece called the heart which had a value of about two-thirds of the original value of the copper.⁴¹

Frequent mention is made in native legends of mythical characters "eating coppers" (see totem pole to left, Figure 3), and at certain ceremonies in former days a native posed as a wildman and actually bit flesh from some of the celebrating natives. He topped this diet off by adding a few morsels of the flesh of a slain foe. When this practice was naturally frowned upon by the whites, the ceremony was changed and the wildman went through the motions of biting a copper instead of his neighbors or deceased enemies.⁴² Halliday⁴³ describes a totem pole on which appeared a figure of a man holding a copper in such a way that one corner was close to his mouth which indicated that the chief represented by the figure was so rich that he could eat coppers.

Like many forms of primitive money and tokens of wealth, the coppers were exhibited on festive occasions to the delight of the owner and his admiring friends and relatives. When not in use, they were usually stored in native-made cedar boxes but sometimes they were tied to the house posts at each side of the entrance to the owner's house. Frequently replicas of the coppers were carved on totem poles (Fig. 3), and wooden replicas were left on mortuary poles near the former owner's grave, although sometimes the coppers were exhibited at funerals. Being heirlooms, however, the coppers were apparently claimed by the heirs after serving for a respectful time as a grave marker. One interesting incidental use of the coppers is mentioned by Boas.⁴⁴ When a male child was born to an ambitious chief who desired his son to become rich and powerful, the cut umbilical cord was tied and carefully placed in the box in which the chief's valuable coppers were kept. This was believed to enable the boy, upon reaching manhood, to easily obtain additional coppers to add to those which he would inherit from his father.

We have but one positive bit of evidence that the coppers were actually used as money (but this was after their contact with the whites and after the decline of their potlatches) in which one author ⁴⁵ said: "The Kwakiutl Indians still value the coppers so highly that white storekeepers accept them as credit and advance groceries and dry goods to the Indians for perhaps a year until they can earn enough money working in nearby canneries to redeem them, which they always do."

A lot could be said on both sides of the question of whether the coppers were actually money. According to Firth's⁴⁶ restrictive definition of "primitive currency," they would be excluded because they did not act as a "definite and common medium of exchange," or "as a convenient stepping-stone in obtaining one type of goods for another." One authority,⁴⁷ however, considers that the coppers served the same function as a bank note of large denomination, and they have been called, "A certificate of expended wealth, and one which could always be turned into cash by its sale."⁴⁸ Loeb,⁴⁹ in referring to them, said: "This is the only known use of metallic money among Stone Age people." Other writers have expressed the opinion that the coppers were primitive money,⁵⁰ but few subscribe to the view of those who refer to a copper

as "the largest metal coin in the world."⁵¹ It would seem more accurate to conclude as did Herskovits⁵² that the coppers were primitive tokens of wealth. He says: "Tokens like the coppers of the Indians of the Northwest Coast, the great stone 'wheels' of the islanders of Yap, and the cattle of the East Africans in a sense resemble the crown jewels to which Malinowski compares the 'valuables' of the Torbriland Islanders, and should not be confused, as they so often are, with media of exchange." This conforms to the views expressed by Einzig⁵³ who concluded that the coppers were used as a store of value, but not as a medium of exchange.

The difficulty in determining the true character of the coppers is increased by the variety of definitions of "primitive money" which confronts us. The more trustworthy one, which was evolved by an eminent economist after an intensive study of the subject is as follows: "It may be defined as a unit or object conforming to a reasonable degree to some standard of uniformity, which is employed for the reckoning or for making a large proportion of the payments customary in the community concerned, and which is accepted for payment largely with the intention of employing it for making payment."⁵⁴ Applying this test to the coppers it is found that although they have a reasonable degree of uniformity and are employed for reckoning in units of blankets, which were a media of exchange, they were not accepted "largely with the intention of employing it for making payment." In this respect they resemble the large stone money of Yap, which the better authorities exclude from the definition of "primitive money," while including the smaller pieces which were put in daily circulation for the purchase of commodities and services.

PART II

Coppers and South Sea Currency

Before comparing the coppers with the primitive money of certain South Sea natives, it should be pointed out that many items of such money used by natives scattered all over the world have some common characteristics due to the fact that they are all on a more or less even social level. For example gift exchange, the practice of giving money or other property to others with the implied understanding sanctioned by custom that the receiver will later make a return gift of an equal or greater value, is common in the South Sea area, as well as in parts of Africa and was practiced by the North American Indians. This custom, when first met by the whites, always caused misunderstanding because when such gifts were tendered to them by the natives they believed it resulted from a generous and friendly heart, and if they failed to reciprocate, trouble soon started. Another common characteristic of some primitive money is that it is used as a display of wealth, like the coppers. In this category is the stone money of Yap, the Whale Tooth money of the Fiji Islands, the Feather Money of Santa Cruz, and the Mat Money of Samoa, which will be discussed in more detail later. The utilization of native money in bride purchases is likewise common among primitive people regardless of their geographic location.

Like the coppers, the important fine mats had individual laudatory names but unfortunately few have been preserved. It is very interesting, however, to compare the names of the two individual coppers — "Looking Sidewise" (because it was too brilliant to gaze at directly) and "All-Other-Coppers-Are-Ashamed-To-Look-At-It" with the following remarks made by friends and relatives upon viewing the display of a Samoan fire mat: "It hurts my eyes," "It glows like a red hot fire" and "It shines like a full moon."⁵⁵

Most authorities classify fine mats of Samoa as primitive money, although Einzig ⁵⁶ excludes the older mats which have great sentimental value because of their historical association. The valuable coppers likewise had pedigrees as did the more ancient large stone pieces of Yap. All three likewise had the common characteristics of increasing in value through age, and old coppers which had been broken and repaired vied with venerable and patched fine mats and old worn stone pieces of Yap as the most precious property of the natives owning them.

Some of the Indians valued their coppers so highly that they housed each separately and pretended to feed them regularly. This resembles the practice of the natives of the Fiji Islands who kept their ivory whale tooth money, called *tambua*, in special baskets and placed pebbles with them which they rubbed with oil, apparently as a food for their valuable possessions. The *tambua* could only be worn by chiefs, much as the coppers and Samoan mats could only be owned and displayed by leading men of their tribes or clan. We have also noted that Indian chiefs frequently placed the cut umbilical cord of a newborn son in the boxes containing his coppers to assure that the boy would be wealthy. A visitor to Samoa in 1929,⁵⁷ in commenting upon the prosperity of the native pastors, states that some of the Samoan fathers bury the umbilical cord of newborn sons under or near a church in hope that the boy will become a pastor and that others bury it in the sea if they desired their sons to become successful fishermen, or in a plantation if he desired them to be successful cultivators of the soil.

The mats, like the coppers, had personal pedigrees which were, in effect, the records of the families which owned them, and frequent recitals of these histories preserved for posterity much information which would otherwise have been lost to the world. Of all primitive money of the world, the only pieces having individual histories are the coppers, the Samoa mats and the large stone pieces of Yap. Both the mats and the coppers followed their owners to the grave and descended to their heirs, but this is not an unusual feature, as many kinds of primitive money are so used and passed on to surviving relatives.

Conclusion

It is readily admitted that the study and collection of primitive money does not qualify one to draw conclusions on ethnological problems which better qualified scholars, who devote a lifetime of preparation and study to their fields, would hesitate to reach. For this reason, the following observations are merely the author's own view and others are free to agree or to draw entirely different conclusions upon the facts presented.

The unusual similarities observed between the coppers and South Sea currency indicate that the Northwest Coast Indians had, at one time, contact with the inhabitants of the South Seas, or their ancestors, either directly or indirectly. This does not necessarily mean that the Indians came to America from the South Seas, although recent experiments indicate that such a journey was possible. The Indians might have obtained certain ideas and customs from others, either in America or in their travels, who themselves had been influenced by contact with the South Sea Islanders.

Einzig closes his book on primitive money with a chapter captioned, "The Future of Primitive Money," in which he encourages further and more detailed study of primitive money as an aid to historians, economists and ethnologists. It is possible that comparative studies of such monies may help pave the way to the solution of many mysteries which confront busy scientists. In any event, the effort should be of benefit to numismatists by enabling them to obtain the actual and detailed facts about primitive money, concerning which there exists an abundance of misinformation.

OTHER AUTHORITIES CONSULTED

- Beasley, H. G. — Notes on red feather money from Santa Cruz Group, New Hebrides. (In *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*. Vol 66, 1936, p 384.)
- Buck, P. H. — Samoan material culture. Honolulu, 1930.
- Churchill, Llewella P. — Samoa 'Uma. N. Y. 1902, p 81.
- Cooper, H. Stonehewer — Coral Lands. London 1880, Vol II, p 15.
- Furness, William H. — The Island of Stone Money. Phil. 1910.
- Hogbin, Ian H. — Polynesian Ceremonial Gift Exchange. (In *Oceania*, Vol 3, 1932-33, p 14.)
- Keesing, Felix M. — Modern Samoa, London 1934.
- Matsumura, Okira — Contributions to the Ethnograph of Micronisia. Tokyo, 1918.
- Pritchard, William T. — Polynesian Reminiscence, p 149.
- Setchell, William — America Samoa.
- Williamson, Robert W. — The Social and Political Systems of Central Polynesia. Cambridge, 1924, Vol III, p 94.
- Wood, Howland — The Stone Money of Yap. (In *Numismatist*, Vol 19, p 7.)

1. *Einzig, Paul* — Primitive Money, London 1949, p 176.
2. *Mosher, Stuart* — The Story of Money, Buffalo, N. Y. 1936, pp 41, 42; *Schulman, Hans M. F.* — Odd and Curious Money of the World 1946, p 12.
3. *Boas, Franz* (Editor) — General anthropology, pp 572, 573.
4. *Geographic Board, Canada* — Handbook of Indians of Canada, p 188.
5. *Boas, Franz*, Supra, p 358.
6. *Halliday, W. M.* — Potlatch and Totem, p 84.
7. *Boas, Franz* — Kwakiutl Culture as Reflected in Mythology, pp 68-69.
8. *Swanton, John R.* — Haida texts. Jessup Expedition. Vol. X, p 702.
9. *Boas, Franz* — The Mythology of the Bella Coola Indians. Jessup Expedition. Vol. II, p 71.
10. *Judson, Katherine B.* — Myths and Legends of British North American, pp 127, 128.
11. *Boas, Franz* (Editor) Supra, p 260.
12. *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. 20, p 62.
13. *Tyrrell, J. B.* — The Coppermines Country, p 5.
14. *Ridgeway, William* — The Origin of Metallic Currency and Weight Standards, p 18.
15. *Niblack, Albert P.* — The Coast Indians of Southern Alaska and Northern British Columbia. (In *Smithsonian Annual Report*, 1888, pp 235-236.)
16. *Smith, Harlan I.* — Archaeology of the Gulf of Georgia and Puget Sound. Vol. II, Jessup Expedition, p 328.
17. *Lopatin, Ivan A.* — Social Life and Religion of the Indians in Kitimat, British Columbia, p 32.
18. *Boas, Franz* — Ethnology of the Kwakiutl. (In 35th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1921 pp 777-779.)
19. *Ibid.*, p 68.
20. *Guide to Anthropological Collection in the Provincial Museum*, Victoria, B. C., p 31.
21. *Radin, Paul* — The Story of the American Indian, p 324.
22. *Boas, Franz* (Editor) — General Anthropology, p 350.

23. *Young, S. Hall* — Adventures in Alaska, p 120.
24. *Morris, William G.* — Report on the Customs, Districts, Public Service and Resources of Alaska Territory, p 14.
25. *Halliday, W. M.* — Potlatch and Totem, p 106.
26. *Palmer, Rose A.* — The North American Indians, Vol. 4, Smithsonian Scientific Series, p 207. (Quoting Boas in his memoirs on the Kwakiutl Indians.)
27. *Swanton, John R.* — Social conditions, beliefs and linguistic relationship of the Tlingit Indians, p 437.
28. — Contribution to the Ethnology of the Haida, Vol. V, Jessup Expedition, p 145.
29. *Boas, Franz* — Ethnology of the Kwakiutl, Part 2, p 1351.
30. *Ford, Chelan S.* — Smoke from Their Fires, p 226.
31. *Boas, Franz* — Ethnology of the Kwakiutl, Par. 2, p 1351.
32. *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (14th Ed) Vol. 18, p 336.
33. *Boas, Franz* — The Social Organization and the Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl Indians. (In Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1895. pp 315-739.)
34. *Boas, Franz* — (Editor) — General Anthropology, p 359.
35. *Halliday, W. M.* — Supra, p 48.
36. *Ridgeway, William* — Supra, p 18.
37. *Andrews, C. L.* — The Store of Sitka, p 48.
38. *Murdock, George P.* — Rank and Potlatch Among the Haida. (In Yale University Publications in Anthropology, No. 13, p 11.)
39. *Halliday, W. M.* — Supra, pp 28-29.
40. *Boas, Franz* (Editor) — General Anthropology, p 358.
41. *Goldenweiser, Alexander* — Anthropology — An introduction to primitive culture. p 154.
42. *Halliday, W. M.* — Supra, p 66.
43. Supra, p 88.
44. *Boas, Franz* — Ethnology of the Kwakiutl. (In 35th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1913-14, Part I, p 655.)
45. *Taylor, Will S.* — Result of an art trip to the Northwest Coast, (In the American Museum Journal. Vol. X, Feb. 1910. No. 2, p 35.)
46. *Firth, R.* — Primitive Currency (In Encyclopaedia Britannica (14th Ed) Vol. 6, p 880.
47. *Palmer, Rose* — Supra, p 208.
48. *Ford, Chelan S.* — Smoke from Their Fires, p 22.
49. *Loeb, E. M.* — The Distribution and Function of Money in Early Society. (In Essays in Anthropology presented to A. L. Kroeber, pp 154-5.)
50. *Lopatin, Ivan A.* — Social Life and Religion of the Indians in Kihmit, British Columbia, p 91; *Ridgeway, William S.* — Supra, p 17.
51. *Lodge, John E.* — Queer Kinds of Money (In Popular Science Monthly Vol. 128, p 22); *The Numismatist*, Vol. 40 (April 1933) p 234.
52. *Herskovits, Melville J.* — The Economic Life of Primitive Peoples, N. Y. 1940, p 215.
53. *Einzig, Paul* — Primitive Money, London, 1949, p 176.
54. *Einzig, Paul* — Supra, p 326.
55. *Carothers, Alva* — Stevenson's Isles of Paradise, San Diego, Calif. 1930, p 130.
56. *Einzig, Paul* — Supra, p 41.
57. *Gibbings, Robert* — Over the Reefs and Far Away, N. Y., 1948, p 56.

Notes & Queries

Canadian Coins Obtainable

Dear Sir:

I think readers will be interested in knowing that they can obtain sets of the 1950 Canadian coins directly from J. K. Ferguson, Agent, Bank of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

The complete set, including postage, is \$2.09 and remittances should be made in U. S. funds, in form of a bank draft, postal note, or money order, made payable to the Bank of Canada. Personal checks cannot be accepted.

Very truly yours,

— R. G. SUTHERIN
ANA 16086
York, Pa.

The Coin Market in 1863

Dear Sir:

The following excerpts are taken from the diary of Franklin Reynolds for the year 1863. Mr. Reynolds lived in Marblehead, Mass., and was apparently one of our early coin dealers.

"March 25, 1863: Sold four cents for one dollar (1796, 1804, 1811, and 1817). A good price.

"In March the same year quite an excitement in commercial circles was created this week by the fall of gold from 176 to 152 in one day. Gold is not likely to rise again so high."

— AMBROSE J. BROWN
Marblehead, Mass.

Claims Coinage of Gold Would Save U.S. One Billion Dollars a Year

Why not have the gold at Fort Knox, Ky., coined and used to pay U.S. Bonds held by individual U.S. citizens, and reduce the national debt by the same amount, and save one billion dollars a year in interest? The interest on \$30.00 at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ is \$1.00. It is evident that on 30 billion, the amount that could be saved would be one billion dollars per year.

The amount that could be coined each month is limited by what the Mints can coin in that time.

What is coined, each month, should be turned into the U.S. Treasury, and be made at once available to pay to any U.S. citizen who wished to cash his Bonds; financial institutions and banks should be excluded; except as to individual holders therein who wish to cash their own Bonds.

I suggest that Congress use its Constitutional power—"To coin money and to fix the price thereof"—and fix the price at 16 grains to the dollar (not 13 grains as at present; nor 20+ grains as formerly).

I further suggest there be made four gold coins: a \$10.00 coin of 160 grains; a \$15.00 coin of 240 grains; a \$20.00 coin of 320 grains; and a \$25.00 coin of 400 grains.

The last-named coin would be very near the size of the former \$20.00 gold coin—not too small, nor too large. The banking system, silver coinage, and all currencies should keep their present status; and all kinds of money be made full legal tender, and receivable by the government for all taxes, imposts and duties.

I further suggest that the people's right to own and use gold as they please be restored to them without restriction.

Under this plan there would be no reason for anyone to *hoard gold*, and it would make no difference if they did. A savings account is one way of hoarding; a safety deposit box another; let gold take its chances, when and if it gets into circulation, and save the people that one billion dollars a year in taxes.

—JOHN L. ALLMAN,
1623 S. Warren Ave.,
Saginaw, Michigan

Contact your Congressman.

Gets Swamped With Free Literature

Dear Sir:

As a new member of the A.N.A., I was naturally deluged by a swamp of mail, including price lists, auction catalogs, et cetera.

Many of the booklets were expensively produced and I want to keep them all, but where to put them!

Most of them are of standard size, i.e., they would fit into a 9 by 6 inch holder.

Couldn't all dealers keep their catalogs this size, and with the addition of three holes make them available for a standard three-ring holder?

This way a collector could file all his catalogs alphabetically for easy access. When he receives a new one, all he does is replace it for the old one.

I believe this standardization would work to the equal benefit of dealer and collector.

Sincerely,

—HARRY SMOLIN
ANA 18278
New York City

Green's Bargain List No. 40

Green's Bargain List No. 40, for July, 1950, runs to 61 pages and offers a wide range of U.S. coins of all denominations and in various conditions. The roll collector will find the long list of minor coins in rolls of particular interest for Mr. Green seems to have one of the largest stocks of these in the country.

There is also offered a nice selection of U.S. paper money including a number of scarce re-constructed sheets as well as uncut sheets of the small size notes.

A copy of this useful list will be sent without charge to all interested collectors. Enclose a 3-cent stamp and address your request to R. Green, 220 South State Street, Suite 1402, Chicago 4, Illinois.

Wooden Souvenirs to be Made

Souvenirs in the form of pieces of wood stamped with the denominations 5, 10 and 25 cents will be sold by two organizations within the near future. For further details wood collectors are invited to write to Roy D. McKinley, Finance Director, Fredericktown, Ohio, and T. J. Mitchell, Executive Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Florence, South Carolina.

Cuts Scrambled in July Issue

In the July, 1950, issue under "New or Recent Issues," four cuts were scrambled and in order to keep the record clear the following issues are being re-run with the cuts in the proper places.

Chinese Turkestan



1 Dollar, 1949. Silver. Obverse: Value, numeral 1 in center, Dollar in Uighur (Turki) 1949 below. Outside inscription: in Uighur: Made at the Shinjan (Sinkiang) Province coin pouring factory (mint). Reverse: Chinese inscription: In center value One Yuan, outside inscription, on top: Made at the coin workshop in Sinkiang Province, bottom: Republic 38th year. The character for 30 is mostly used in business. This coin was reported to be made at TTHWA (Urumchi) mint. Submitted by Chester Forrest, translated by Dr. George Miles and the staff of curators of the A.N.S. Museum in New York.

Muscat and Oman



50 Baizah, 1940. Nickel. Obverse: Arms, crossed swords with horn, value on each side, inscription on top: Zofar (mint town) date 1359 AH below. Reverse: Inscription: Confiding in Allah, Sa'id bin Taymur, Sultan of Muscat and Oman. Octagonal planchet.



20 Baizah, 1940. Nickel. Similar but square planchet.



20 Baizah, 1946. Nickel. Obverse: Arms dividing value: ISHRUN BAI-ZAH, numeral 20 below. Reverse: Arabic inscription: Sa'id bin Taymur, Sultan of Muscat and Oman. 1365 A.H. below. Square planchet.

Richmond, Va., Token Offered

Dear Sir:

From time to time I have noticed offers various members have made relative to transportation tokens. I presume that such offers always find interested takers.

Though I am not a collector of tokens, I would be glad to make a gesture of numismatic friendship and make the Richmond tokens available to any collector desiring them.

The tokens are 10¢, so if anyone would like to have a Richmond token, send me a dime in cash and a stamped and addressed return envelope to me, and I'll forward one by return mail.

Sincerely yours,

— JOHN BRANCH GREEN
701 St. Christopher's Road
Richmond 21, Va.

a blast furnace. The most suitable location having these requirements was the section where the Tuscarora or Great Trail crossed the middle fork of the Little Beaver about a mile and a half north west of New Lisbon. Hughes purchased the tract and started immediately to build one of the first blast furnaces west of the Allegheny Mountains and a fine stone house for his bride and himself.

A dam and mill race were excavated and a 25-foot water-wheel installed, pumping a double goatskin bellows to furnish the blast of air necessary to operate the charcoal blast furnace. Records indicate that the furnace, named "Rebecca Furnace" for Hughes' wife, was in operation during the winter of 1807 and 1808. The products made included skillets, spiders, dutch ovens, andirons, pots and a fine wood burning stove named the "Rebecca of New Lisbon." The sole surviving specimen of this stove (plate) has found its way back to the Old Stone House by the Furnace. The house, with its original eight-foot fireplace, is now the headquarters for Camp McKinley of the Columbiana Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

During the first fifteen years of its operation the output of the furnace found a ready market among the pioneers of the district for many miles around. Many of the farmers brought charcoal by the wagon load for which Hughes paid \$1.00 per load, in trade for the iron products he had for sale. Some of the credits were accumulative and this led to the issuance of Rebecca Furnace Scrip (plate), which the charcoal furnisher could save until he had enough to buy a stove or exchange for other needed items in the locality. The only two specimens of this scrip known to survive are in the amount of \$1.00. One of these is in the collection of the Lisbon, Ohio Historical Society and the other in the collection of William G. Bruce of Canton, Ohio.



\$10 Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon

As mentioned earlier the demand for nails and spikes was urgent and Joseph Carroll of New Lisbon supplied them by cutting wedge-shaped pieces of wrought iron and battering the dull end several times with a hammer. These nails were quite generally accepted as a medium of exchange as there was a shortage of silver and copper coins, although notes such as the \$10 Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon (plate) were in general use. The very rare, possibly unique, note shown is also in the collection of Wm. G. Bruce. As the population increased, so did the

Royal Mint to Sell 1950 Proof Sets to Clubs in Wholesale Quantities

Dear Sir:

From the increasing number of inquiries received by the Royal Mint it is evident that there is a widespread desire amongst coin collectors in this country, the United States and elsewhere for uncirculated specimens of current British coins.

It has been decided, therefore, to place on sale forthwith sets of the current coins, in proof condition, contained in suitable boxes. Each set will comprise the pieces ordinarily used in circulation, viz., half-crown (2s/6d), florin (2/-), shilling (both English and Scottish types), sixpence, threepence, penny, half-penny and farthing.

The arrangements contemplated for the sale of these sets in America provide for the Royal Mint supplying bulk quantities of not less than 50 to coin dealers, numismatic societies, etc., at the rate of \$1.50 a set, leaving those bodies to fix the selling price to individuals. The issue of these sets by the Royal Mint will be limited to a period of three months from a date to be specified.

I should be grateful if you would kindly advise the Royal Mint whether

you consider that the arrangements described above are satisfactory or whether you would suggest any modification of this procedure; also whether you would act as the medium for publicizing the arrangements in the United States by inserting a notice in your official organ, *The Numismatist*.

I am sending the Association with the Deputy Master's compliments a proof set of the 1950 issue of our coins. The sets now to be issued will be exactly the same as these except that they will be contained in a simpler form of case.

Yours faithfully,

— H. Y. STRIDE, Chief Clerk
Royal Mint,
London, E. C. 3
England

Note: The proof set received from the Royal Mint consists of nine beautiful coins and is a welcome addition to the Moritz Wormser Memorial Collection. The minimum order of 50 sets will no doubt prevent many unaffiliated collectors from ordering directly and we can only hope that sufficient orders are received from organizations and dealers to supply the market for many years to come.
— Editor

REBECCA FURNACE

The following sketch was sent to me by R. Max Gard, who is publishing a history based on the times and locale of the Sandy Beaver Canal. — Wm. G. Bruce, Canton, Ohio.

REBECCA FURNACE SCRIP

Early in the year 1806 a traveler brought news of the discovery of kidney iron ore on Little Beaver Creek above New Lisbon, Ohio, to Gideon Hughes, a young Quaker Foundryman in the east. This same traveler told Hughes that it was a nice trip, without great danger, up the new state road to the capitol of Columbiana County, New Lisbon, Ohio.

The scarcity of iron and hardware in the inland settlements of the new west caused many of the pioneers to burn their old homes in the east and glean through the ashes for the nails and spikes, hinges, latches and other hardware to take to their new homes in Ohio.

In the spring of 1806, Gideon and Rebecca Hughes loaded provisions into their Conestoga Wagon and started for their new home. Upon reaching New Lisbon safely, the young couple established temporary residence with some members of the Friends, who had already built their home in this three-year-old town founded by Lewis Kinney in 1803.

Gideon's next job was to locate a site where kidney ore and timber for charcoal were plentiful and a source of waterpower sufficient to run

Alonzo Hanna was greatly instrumental in his eventually becoming President of the United States.

The Hughes and the McKinleys have long since passed away from the Rebecca Furnace scene but the old stone house, the ruins of the old furnace (plate), the rolling mill and the grade of the old railroad are still visible landmarks up Beaver Creek above Lisbon, Ohio, which until August 19, 1898 was known as New Lisbon, Ohio.

B. MAX MEHL AWARDED HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

On a Resolution proposed at the annual convention of the Association in Milwaukee, passed unanimously, and approved by the Executive Board, an honorary membership in the American Numismatic Association was awarded to B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas.

B. Max Mehl has been an active numismatist for fifty years and was admitted to regular membership in the Association on July 1, 1903, with membership number 522. He has held that number continuously since that time. He has been an advertiser in *The Numismatist* since 1901. He shares the honor with George Bauer of Rochester, N. Y., for attending more conventions of the A.N.A. than any other living member.

Mrs. Mehl joined the Association in 1909 and was among the first to transfer to Associate Membership when that class was created, and she has the distinction of holding the lowest membership number (1254) in the Associate Membership class. She has nearly always accompanied her husband to the conventions of the Association, and is often, and very appropriately, referred to as the "first lady" of American Numismatics.

Mr. Mehl has served the Association long and well. He acted as our District Secretary for Texas and the Southern States for many years. He has served on numerous committees, and his wise counsel and helpful advice have done much to promote the best interests of numismatics as a hobby.

In honoring B. Max Mehl in this manner, on the fiftieth anniversary of his career as one of the country's leading coin dealers, the A.N.A. honors itself. The text of the Resolution follows:

WHEREAS, Mr. B. Max Mehl has been a valuable member of the American Numismatic Association and has encouraged the hobby of numismatics in an extraordinary fashion, and

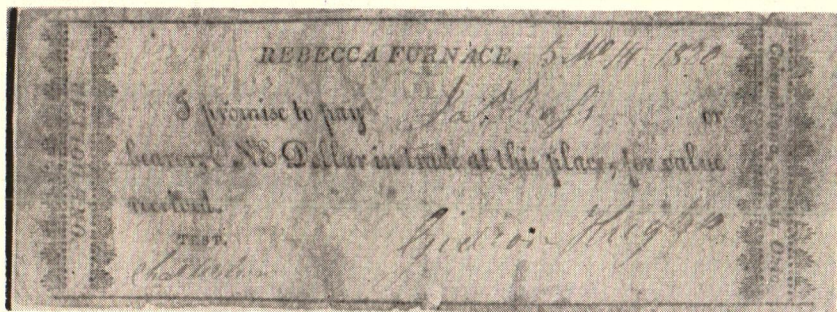
WHEREAS, the year 1950 represents his 50th year as an active numismatist, and

WHEREAS, the American Numismatic Association has recognized extraordinary service by conferring Honorary Memberships, now then

BE IT RESOLVED that the American Numismatic Association does hereby present an Honorary Membership to Mr. B. Max Mehl.

W. A. Philpott, Jr.
Abraham Kosoff
Jack W. Ogilvie
Charles M. Wormser
Karl M. Brainard
Lloyd B. Gettys

demand for nails, so in 1822 Joshua Malin, a New Lisbon civil engineer, persuaded Hughes to erect a rolling mill and install nail making machinery two miles up the creek from the furnace. This expansion program functioned satisfactorily, so in 1828 and 1829 Malin designed and supervised the grading and building of a crude railroad, the first in Ohio, between the furnace and the rolling mill. By this time the competition of other furnaces was felt keenly by Hughes and he was unable to meet his creditors' demands. About 1830 his holdings on Beaver Creek were confiscated and he joined the Shakers.



\$1 Scrip of the Rebecca Furnace

After a short period of idleness a young foundryman named James McKinley took over the furnace and taught his son William the trade. William fell in love with Nancy Allison, a New Lisbon girl, married her and moved to Niles, Ohio to continue in the foundry business. This couple



**Ruins of the Rebecca Furnace near Lisbon, Ohio. Built in 1806-1807.
Photograph by F. B. Shattuck**

had a son, William McKinley, Jr., who enlisted early in the Civil War and became a Major. After the war he abandoned the traditional family trade of foundryman, studied law and became a politician instead. His associations with a friend of his father, another New Lisbon boy, Marcus

THE NUMISMATIST

Registered U. S. and Canadian Patent Offices

FOUNDED 1888 BY DR. GEORGE F. HEATH
PRINTED AT WICHITA, KANSAS

STUART MOSHER, *Editor*, Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D.C.

BURTON H. SAXTON, *Business Manager*
P. O. Box 548, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
ORGANIZED 1891, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES 1912

Members of the Association receive the magazine without additional cost beyond their annual dues of \$5.00. Yearly subscription \$5.00. Single copy 50 cents.

OFFICERS

President—M. VERNON SHELDON, 451 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.
First Vice President—COL. JOSEPH MOSS, 1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Second Vice President—LEONEL C. PANOSH, P.O. Box 1773, San Diego, Calif.
General Secretary—LEWIS M. REAGAN, P.O. Box 577, Wichita, Kansas.
Treasurer—HAROLD R. KLEIN, P.O. Box 272, Hinsdale, Ill.
Librarian—T. R. HAMMER, 336 N. Clifton Ave., Wichita 8, Kansas.
Historian—JACK W. OGILVIE, 6615 Waring Ave., Hollywood 38, Calif.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

VERNON L. BROWN, Chase National Bank, 46 Cedar St., New York 15, N. Y.
DR. J. HEWITT JUDD, 1020 Medical Arts Bldg., Omaha 2, Nebraska.
CHARLES L. RUBY, 308 N. Marwood St., Fullerton, Calif.
C. H. RYAN, 57 Montague St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.
RICHARD S. YEOMAN, 3619 Graceland Blvd., Racine, Wis.

Report of the General Secretary

Admission to Membership

Applicants numbered 18387-18457 as published in the July issue have been admitted to membership.

Applicants for Membership

The following applications were received in July, 1950. If there are no objections filed prior to October 1, 1950, these applicants will become members on that date and notice to this effect will appear in the November issue.

- 18519 **Sam LaBarba**, 431 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn 16, New York. U.S. General and English Crowns. Lewis M. Reagan.
18520 **Ira D. Plank, Jr.**, 709 Maple St., Verona, Pa. U.S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
18521 **Walt Slusser**, 1319 Wilder Ave., Honolulu 14, T. H. General. William Edward Cartwright.
18522 **Lewis C. Fuller**, 15 Chesterfield Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y. U. S. and Ancient. Vernon L. Brown.
18523 **Joe Goldstein**, Box 605, Galax, Virginia. Sets. Lewis M. Reagan.
18524 **Dr. C. J. Gissy**, 801 Cella Road, Clayton 24, Mo. General. Arthur B. Kelley.



B. MAX MEHL

Deceased

5891 **Mark A. Chapman**, Cheyenne, Wyo.
 7572 **David E. Day**, Chicago, Ill.
 5900 **Miss Elizabeth Fellows**, Middletown, N. Y.
 17513 **Rev. Arnold O. Kenyon**, Lewis, Iowa.
 17915 **Walter Orze**, South Haven, Mich.
 5587 **Pierre Victor Page**, Chicago, Illinois.

Reinstated

8361 **Marvin E. Cox**, 8938 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago 19, Ill.
 2839 **Henry G. McCaughey**, 1 Winfield Avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York.
 7911 **Philip P. Perkins**, Hamilton Square, New Jersey.
 9799 **Arthur D. Rabe**, Hotel Rodney, Wilmington 99, Del.

Correction

5307 **H. A. Crosby**, 6318 Telegraph Ave., Oakland 9, Calif.
 18431 **Thomas Hynes**, 404 South 10th Street, Marysville, Kans.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATIONAL DIRECTORY

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society—Meets the last Wednesday of each month in the James F. Waters Auditorium, Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco. Secretary, L. G. Lodge, 962 Jones Street, San Francisco 9, California.

Missouri Numismatic Society—Meets second Monday of each month at Melbourne Hotel, Grand and Lindell Blvds., St. Louis, Mo. Harvey Summers, Secy., 3843 Minnesota Ave., St. Louis 18, Mo.

Detroit Coin Club—Meets the first and third Thursdays in the Abington Hotel, 700 Seward, Detroit 2, Mich., at 7 p. m. for dinner (call hotel for reservations), and at 8 p. m. for the business meeting. Visitors cordially invited to attend all meetings. Mrs. Nedra E. Gonzales, Secy., 12500 Flanders, Detroit 5, Mich.

Capitol City Coin Club—W. G. Hanselman, Secy., P. O. Box 447, West Sacramento, Calif.

San Diego Numismatic Society—Meets first Monday of each month at the New Palace Hotel, 5th Ave. and Elm St., San Diego, Calif. Mrs. Wayne L. Higbee, Secretary, 2684 Preece St., San Diego 11, Calif.

Seattle Coin Club—Meets last Thursday of each month at Prospect Congregational Church, 1919 East Prospect. Mrs. D. Dee DeNise, Secy., 5550 28th Avenue, N. E., Seattle 5, Washington.

DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED BY MINTS DURING JUNE, 1950

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total Value	Total Pieces
SILVER					
Half dollars	\$377,460.00	.....	.....	\$ 377,460.00	754,920
Quarter dollars	1,272.75	\$242,000.00	.....	243,272.75	973,091
Dimes	407,747.00	.....	.....	407,747.00	4,077,470
Total Silver	\$786,479.75	\$242,000.00	.....	\$1,028,479.75	5,805,481
MINOR					
Five-cent pieces	\$ 322.70	.....	.....	\$ 322.70	6,454
One-cent pieces	53.16	.....	.....	53.16	5,316
Total Minor	\$ 375.86	.....	.....	\$ 375.86	11,770
Total Domestic Coinage	\$786,855.61	\$242,000.00	.....	\$1,028,855.61	5,817,251

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS None

ACCUMULATIVE MINT REPORT FOR 1950, JANUARY TO JUNE (Giving number of pieces struck)

	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
Half dollars, regular	4,972,923	.....	3,870,600
Half dollars, Booker T. Washington	12,004	512,091	12,004
Quarter dollars	10,150,194	1,728,000	.....
Dimes	5,302,573	.....	9,770,000
Five-cent pieces	6,831,554	.....	.....
One-cent pieces	116,040,416	46,820,000	66,840,000

- 18525 **Dennis A. Hayes**, 245 E. 37th St., New York 16, New York. U.S. Coins. C. H. Ryan, Lewis M. Reagan, Louis S. Werner.
- 18526 **W. E. Hutto**, 613 18th Street, Honolulu 18, T.H. Commemorative Half Dollars, Indian and Lincoln Cents. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 18527 **Ralph J. Lathrop**, 14 Washington Place, New York, New York. Early dollars, half dollars, large cents. Vernon L. Brown.
- 18528 **Mrs. Morgan G. Smith**, 43 West First St., Reno, Nevada. CC Dollars and Old Gold Coins. Albert J. Crites.
- 18529 **Leon S. Rosenblum**, McLean Blvd., Apt. Bldg. 3, Apt. 5-E, Patterson 4, New Jersey. U.S. General. Philip Hertzberg, A. H. Duellenx.
- 18530 **Louis B. Brewczynski, Sr.**, 9144 Carrie St., Detroit 11, Mich. General. Earl C. Schill.
- 18531 **Robert E. St. Clair**, 6142 Palm Ave., Box 69, Maywood, Calif. General. Jack W. Oglivie, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 18532 **James A. Martin**, 16 Stuyvesant Oval, New York 9, N.Y. U.S. Coins. I. L. Hollander, W. H. Boesling, Jr.
- 18533 **Gilbert Keller**, 5945 N. Bingham St., Philadelphia 20, Pa. U.S. General. Col. Joseph Moss, Fred Hicks, Art Sipe.
- 18534 **W. C. Nottingham**, P. O. Box 354, Chesterfield, Ind. U.S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 18535 **Carl G. Garens**, 2822 West North Ave., Milwaukee 8, Wis. Gold Coins. James Buchbinder, L. W. Culver.
- 18536 **Everett E. Thompson**, 155 Belmont Ave., Springfield 8, Mass. U. S. Cents and Minor Coins. R. L. Hoekstra, Henry Evanson.
- 18537 **Vincent Guarrera**, 1253 Randol Ave., San Jose 11, Calif. General. George F. Hodges, Roy Hill, George F. Kohl.
- 18538 **Syl C. Tully, Jr.**, 454 Porter Ave., San Jose 10, Calif. British, Silver and Tokens. George F. Hodges, Charles V. Kappen, Roy Hill.
- 18539 **Lester A. Gunther**, 2 Town House - Hillside Ave., Great Neck, N.Y. U.S. General. Ben Klein, Jacques D. Del Monte.
- 18540 **Joe A. Stevens, Jr.**, 124 Ninth Street, Cloquet, Minn. General. H. E. Rowold, Joe A. Stevens, Sr.
- 18541 **Barney B. Hagar**, 2829 Scott St., Victoria, B.C., Canada. English Silver and General. Sheldon S. Carroll.
- 18542 **S. H. Clark**, Drawer 698, Prince George, B.C., Canada. Canadian. Sheldon S. Carroll, Norman B. Mason.
- 18543 **Richard Pena**, 1302 Floral St., Corpus Christi, Texas. General. G. B. Diamond.
- 18544 **Charles H. Decot**, 1852 Chaussee de Haecht, Haren Brussels II, Belgium. General. Paul Tinchant.
- 18545 **William D. Sutphen**, N. Beverwyck Rd., Box 158, R.F.D. No. 1, Parsippany, N. J. General. A. J. Chance.
- 18546 **James E. Charlton**, Box 35, Terminal A., Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Jack Sharpe, Norman B. Mason.
- 18547 **Charles F. Larkin**, 486 Pine St., Brooklyn 8, New York. U.S. Coins. Arthur M. Krener, Lawrence A. Hanft.
- 18548 **Donald Charles Wright**, 20030 Riverview Avenue, Rocky River 16, Ohio. Commemorative Half Dollars and Current Coins. L. E. Eicher, Frank Taylor.
- 18549 **Glenn Prewitt**, 7704 Denton Dr., Dallas 9, Texas. U.S. Coins. Frank Wolfe, Allen McDaniel.
- 18550 **Ralph Kastner**, 253 West 72nd St., New York 23, N.Y. 19th and 20th Century Coins. Foster M. Jenkins, Oscar L. Susskind.
- 18551 **Arthur Berel, Jr.**, 6064 Couins Ave., Miami Beach 41, Fla. U.S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 18552 **Richard B. Hohlt**, 8424 Dixon St., New Orleans, La. Ancient Coins. C. A. Williamson.
- 18553 **James R. Newman**, P. O. Box 349, Farmersville, Texas. General. William Mertes.
- 18554 **Moe Weinschel**, 526 East 2nd St., Brooklyn 18, N.Y. U.S. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 18555 **Murray Horowitz**, 410 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 25, New York. General. Joseph H. Klein.
- 18556 **Anna S. Loding**, 160 Houston Street, Mobile 19, Ala. General. Dr. Walter B. Jones.
- 18557 **Billy Joe Holtzworth**, 412 Wilson Court, Huntington, W. Va. U.S. General. K. M. Smith, Ben Bagby.
- 18558 **Lester S. Consol**, 852 U.S. Custom House, Chicago 7, Ill. U.S. Coins. Charles M. Walters, Frank Curse.
- 18559 **Harold Geyer**, P. O. Box 234, Armona, Calif. U.S. General. Fred E. Tinkham, Arthur W. Hess, Clarence A. Berry.
- 18560 **Philip V. Shipko**, 1411 13th St., San Pablo, Calif. General. Mrs. Elva E. Jackson, Peter J. Mund.
- 18561 **Irving Spenciner**, 206 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. General. Stanford H. Hartshorn.
- 18562 **John D. Stevenson**, 108 W. Strawberry St., Lancaster, Pa. U.S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 18563 **Dr. William R. Hornaday**, 612 Equitable Bldg., Des Moines 9, Iowa. General. Dr. N. M. Hansen, Walter P. Bohler, L. Hellene Bohler.
- 18564 **Drury Callahan**, 7245 Jefferson, Kansas City 5, Mo. U.S. General. Walter W. Walton, Jr., S. J. Callahan.
- 18565 **John Edward Dosch**, 2220 F. St., Sacramento, Calif. U.S. General. Alvin L. Wait.
- 18566 **Ora T. Watkins**, 3102 Gallia St., Portsmouth, Ohio. U.S. General. F. W. Burton, Depew Head.
- 18567 **Clarence N. Holden**, 60 Elm Street, Bangor, Maine. General. Lewis M. Reagan.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Our 806th meeting was held on June 19 at the Copley Plaza, with President Clapp presiding.

Edward Gans, New York, was elected a member.

The scope and contents of memorabilia exhibited by Horace Grant, which he described in such an easy and entertaining way, made for a fascinating evening. While it included copious non-numismatic material such as autographed presidential cards and documents of some Presidents, autographed documents of the Colonial period and later, many items on Columbus and philately, photographs of famed Indian relics, a Tufts College score card of 1866 heavily autographed, down to pieces of braided hair, it went right up to a small piece of the flag which waved over Fort Sumter back in 1861. Unfortunately, we hadn't a non-collector present as a guest!

Exhibits:

Horace Grant — Many broken bank bills and Continental Currency, singles and sheets, and Dorrite medals, 1842, in mahogany block.

Goodwin Bangsberg — Coins of Pakistan and Seychelles Islands.

— JUNE T. POND, Secretary

BRONX COIN CLUB — The 202nd meeting was held June 28, 1950, at the Concourse Plaza Hotel. Vice-President Homer Downing presided. Special topics for discussion and display were U.S. Half Cents from 1825 to 1857, U.S. Cents of 1798, coins of Portuguese Africa, decorations of countries beginning with the letter "T," U.S. Treasury Notes of 1890 and 1891 and Civil War Tokens numbered from 2001 to 3000.

Among the visitors was Major William L. Bunting, who is with the U.S. occupation forces in Japan. The major gave a very interesting talk and had a fine display of Japanese coins and currency. Also present were Edward Janis, Mark M. Salton and Sheldon Lowe, whose applications for membership are pending.

George H. Blake read a very interesting article on Heber J. Grant, a late head of the Mormon Church, and exhibited notes on Mormon Banks in Utah with autographed signatures and No. 1 serial numbers.

Medals commemorating our 200th meeting were distributed, and Ray Gallo was given a vote of thanks for his hard work and excellent results.

Exhibits:

George H. Blake: Notes on Mormon Banks in Utah, with autographed signatures and No. 1 serial numbers.

Major William L. Bunting: Japanese coins and currency.

Homer K. Downing: Sixty U.S. Large Cents of the year 1798.

Ray Gallo: U.S. Large Cents 1797, 1798, 1804.

Ralph Girolomo: Fifty coins of six Portuguese African Colonies. Prisoner of War money of U.S. Army Camps.

Henry Grunthal: Johan Gebhard Taler 1558; Isenburg Taler 1571; Sede Vacant Medal 1761.

M. L. Kaplan: U.S. Half Cents from 1809 to 1857; four varieties of 1798 Large Cents.

Theodore Kemm: \$1 and \$2 U.S. Coin Notes of 1890 and 1891.

Martin Kortjohn: U.S. Half Cents

from 1810 to 1857; Three Rouble platinum coin of Russia.

Joseph F. Maley: Three California Commemorative medals of 1948, 1949 and 1950. Romanian Aviation Service medal.

Ed. May: U.S. Army Soldiers Medal in superb condition.

Edward Novick: U. S. Half Cents of 1832 and 1851.

E. A. Rice: U.S. Coin Notes of 1831; U.S. Cents of 1798; New England Shilling; Immune Columbia Cent 1785

Mark M. Salton: Lucania Sybaris Didrachm about 560 B.C.; Lucania Metapontum Stater about 500 B.C.

J. Stanley Seeman: Civil War Tokens Nos. 2100-2162.

Otto T. Sghia: ¼ Macutia of Angola 1789; 50 Centavos of Angola 1927; 10 Reis Azores 1750; 20 Reis Azores 1843; 10 Reis Madeira 1842.

D. Smith: 1802 Large Cents N-13, D-178 with obverse die break.

A. Von Sandro: 11 different Half Cents; 5 coins of Portuguese Africa.

— THEODORE KEMM,
Recording Secretary

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB — The regular 250th meeting was held July 5, at the Hotel Granada, attended by 28 members and 4 guests, with President C. H. Ryan in the chair. The meeting was opened with an invocation by the Rev. Frank Hutchins.

Four medals depicting American Independence were donated by Stack's to the Brooklyn Coin Club, proceeds from their sale to go to the Club Treasury.

Due to the large amount of coins being received by collectors in this country, from countries behind the Iron Curtain, President Ryan informed the members as to what steps should be taken upon receipt of such packets of coins.

A committee for the good and betterment of the Brooklyn Coin Club was formed, with Alex A. Wise as Chairman.

After a vote duly taken Lenard Jeromack was elected a member of the Brooklyn Coin Club.

Exhibits by members and guests were as follows:

H. S. Bernstein: 26 Dimes 1892 to 1916, Unc. Proofs.

G. H. Blake: A Shell portrait of Washington, G.A.R. Badge of 1914 meeting in Washington, G.A.R. Medal of 1905 meeting in Denver, with reverse view of Pikes Peak. Medal of Washington Gardner, Commander-in-Chief of G.A.R. and Medal of Robert E. Lee.

H. S. Bowser: Coins of San Marino, Sarawak, Siam and St. Thomas and Prince Isles.

C. S. Forrest: 40 copper coins of Korea.

P. Franklin: 2 trial pieces of the 1903 Belgium 1 Franc struck in Silver and 1916-S Mercury dime off center no reeding.

R. Gallo: 28 Coins of Sicily 1059 to 1733.

N. E. Heft: Uncut notes of 5, 10 and 20 Dollars, low numbers.

Rev. Hutchins: 75 Barber dimes.

Mrs. C. Hutt: 2 coins of Queen Christina of Sweden, 1 real Isabella II of Spain, coin of Siam, 5 coins of Roman Ladies and medal showing Maximilian and Carlota of Mexico.

W. O. Hutt: 3 Sassanian-Drachm, 2 Roman Bronze, British Token of Revolu-

CALENDAR OF FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

In order that this Calendar be as complete as possible, secretaries of State or Regional Organizations should advise the General Secretary of future meetings which should be included.

Iowa Numismatic Association, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sept. 23, 24, 1950. Hotel Montrose.

Kansas-Oklahoma Numismatic Association, Tulsa, Oklahoma, October 21-22, 1950.

California State Numismatic Association, Long Beach, Calif., November 10-13, 1950.

National Coin Week, April 20-26, 1951.

Central States Numismatic Society, Minneapolis, Minn., (Spring, 1951. Dates to be announced later).

Reports of Club Meetings

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE: Reports should be made promptly. Copy must be received by the 7th of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue. As a usual thing a copy of the minutes is sent in, and almost invariably a number of items of local concern only must be cancelled. The justification for publishing these accounts lies in the numismatic information—and encouragement—to be derived by collectors generally, regardless of location. On this basis we feel it advisable to revise and condense, and, incidentally, the by-product of this course is conservation of valuable space.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—The Club held its 379th meeting in the "Old Mill" Room of the Town House on Forsyth Street on July 5, 1950, at 7:00 p.m. with twenty-one members and nine visitors present. The program for the evening was made up of dinner, after which the business session was held, a coin bingo game, and an auction.

The business session was called to order upon completion of the dinner by Vice-President Harper. A rising vote of thanks was given the committee who planned the evening, after which the visitors were welcomed, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Brown being a past president who had not attended for some time. The members also appreciated the wooden nickels which were given them by Mr. Brown.

Paul Johnson suggested that the new librarian be contacted for space in the new library for a coin exhibit. Mr. Harper said he would do this.

The business session was followed by the Coin Bingo game, which was played the way of regular bingo, except the names of coins were substituted on the cards for the usual numbers.

—DOROTHY C. POPE, Secretary

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB—The regular monthly meeting was held July 12, at Harvelle's Restaurant, Santa Monica, Calif. President Karl Brainard presided. There were 36 members and guests present.

B. Max Mehl, one of the better-known numismatists, was the guest speaker of the evening. Here on a vacation from Fort Worth, Tex., he graciously accepted to be our guest for the evening. He made the evening a very pleasant one by relating unusual incidents occurring during his period of buying and collecting coins. He has just recently celebrated his 50th year as a coin dealer, and I am sure that all who have known and dealt with him wish him many more successful years in the business.

Max M. Schwartz of Brooklyn, N.Y., former District Secretary of the A.N.A. and now President of the American Vecturist Association, was also a guest at the meeting. He spoke on tokens of all kinds, and as we have members that also collect tokens, his talk was especially enjoyed by them.

There will be 8 or 10 members of the club who will be attending the Milwaukee Convention, among them our President Karl Brainard and wife.

—MRS. C. MAX WEDERTZ,
Secretary

Charles Prickett was welcomed back to our meeting, having just returned from a three-month trip to England with Mrs. Prickett.

Members had been requested to bring rare or interesting coins to the meeting. Exhibits were as follows:

George Cage: Tetradrachma of Alexander the Great.

Frederick Gerner: Gizi Penny of West Africa, sometimes called "the penny with a soul."

Harold Hoople: Set of Educational bills of 1896 and other large size bills, comparing the beauty of the engraving on the old bills with the new smaller ones.

Henry Myers: A book on the story of the Greek inflation, containing the different denomination bills to show that as inflation took hold the denominations increased to staggering figures.

Howard Myers: Set of 1950 Canadian coins from 1c to \$1.00, brilliant unc.

Robert Whittall: Two cases of odd and miscellaneous mediums of exchange, including Siam bullet money; Chinese—shoe, cloth and knife money; Indian—spear, arrow and bird points; grass ring money of Africa; Indian wampum; cowrie shells; cacao beans; hand-wrought nails; and coins of the Greeks, Romans, Russians, also German porcelain coins.

Dr. John H. Wild: Coins of Canada: 1858—5c, 10c, 20c unc.; 1870—25c, 50c proofs; 1890—50c ExF; 1910, 1916, 1929—10c unc. 1861 V.F. Half Cent, New Brunswick; 1865, 1870—\$2.00 Gold of Newfoundland.

—HAROLD W. HOOPLE, Secretary

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

—The 468th meeting was held at the Central Y.M.C.A. on July 10. The meeting was called to order by Secretary Harold W. Hoople. Members discussed the coming annual convention of the A.N.A. Our meeting night has been changed to the THIRD Monday of each month, making our next meeting night August 21. We have been meeting on the second Monday. Following is a list of members who brought coins for exhibit, about which each one spoke:

A. R. Overfield (guest): Canoe or Boat money of Lanatal, North Siam. \$2.50 Gold U.S. 1904.

Fred Gerner: Aztec money, Mexico; Boat money, Annam; Silver Larin or Fishhook Money, Ceylon.

Robert L. Sanford: 1747 ore (1/100 of Swedish Crown), Finnish. In 1747 Finland became a province of Sweden until 1808. 1874 Pfennig. 25 Pennia. On Dec. 6, 1917, Finland became an independent state, no longer under the rule of Russia. Also paper money and 20th Century coins, all Finnish.

Irving Schwartz: Mat made up of 700 Centesimi, 1894 and 1895, Italian (present value approx. 7c); 2 Argentine pieces cut out with a fine saw.

Dr. John H. Wild: 15 of the 20 varieties of Dix Tokens, as attributed by Wismer; also two unlisted varieties.

—HAROLD W. HOOPLE, Secretary

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 378th meeting was held July 12, 1950, in the Lincoln Room of the LaSalle Hotel. President Ostrander presided and there were 67 members and guests present.

Miss Tillie Sicher was elected to Associate membership.

Col. Curtis reported on a visit that

he made recently to the Brooklyn Coin Club, commenting particularly on the warm welcome that he received at their meeting.

The National Coin Week Committee's final report showed that our Club placed 10th, and that the entry of members Brown and Smedley placed 8th in the individual entries.

A letter was read from the Hobby Chairman of the Arlington Heights Methodist Church, asking the Club to exhibit coins at their Annual Antique and Hobby Show, September 12, 13 and 14. Messrs. Kurtzeborn, Ostrander and Salisbury agreed to take material to the Show.

Mr. Sheldon reported that proof sets will be available from the Philadelphia Mint on and after July 17 at \$2.10 per set. He also had a letter from the Royal Mint Master of England, stating that proof sets of the current English coins are available, but must be ordered in lots of 50 or more sets.

Mr. Yeoman gave us a preview of the Milwaukee Convention program, which will be published shortly.

Mr. Green informed us that Mrs. Saxton has been hospitalized for about a week in St. Luke's Hospital in Cedar Rapids.

Our question-of-the-month—What U. S. coin struck at San Francisco has no mint mark?—was answered by Mr. Green. The coin was the Fort Vancouver Centennial half dollar, struck in 1925.

The Exhibits were presented by Mr. Merkel as follows:

James Rauen: A complete set of Washington quarters, also a clay plaque with the eagle that is found on the Barber quarter and half dollar.

Ernest Jonas: A Rutherford B. Hayes oval bronze medal and the Swedish Numismatic Society 75th Anniversary medal in bronze.

Philip More: Eight Korean amulet coins in various odd shapes.

M. V. Sheldon: A 1950 proof set of England, consisting of the half crown, florin, regular and Scottish shilling, sixpence, threepence, penny, half penny and farthing. This set was sent from the Royal Mint Master as a courtesy to the A.N.A.

I. T. Kopicki: U.S. refunding certificate dated April 1, 1879; \$10 Jackass note, series of 1880 with small red seal and signatures of Rosecrans and Nebecker; \$5 silver certificate, series of 1886, with brown spiked seal and on reverse, 5 silver dollars overlapped.

John Giello: The Iwo Jima flag raising and Atomic Bomb burst medals of the Society of Medalists. Several post card reproductions of famous paintings of U.S. flags in Washington, D. C.

William Hoppe: Several Swiss medals in bronze, silver and silver-plated.

Earl Brown: A 1950 Canadian mint set; German 1, 5, 10 and 50 pfennigs; Annam silver bar of Tu Duc 4 sapeques; California Centennial medals of 1948, 1949, 1950 and new obverse of 1948; Austria 1 shilling, Parliament 1924, 1925 and 1926.

Lee Hewitt: A set of patterns of the New French Union coins, consisting of 29 pieces in nickel. This set is described on page 620 of the July Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine.

G. R. Ostrander: Colombian Exposition certificate, also a Colombian half dollar in original box and another with ring and ribbon.

tion of 1788, Coronation Medal of Joseph I of Austria and Brooklyn Beer token.

F. M. Jenkins: Coins of San Marino, Siam, Syria, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and St. Thomas and Prince Isles.

L. Jeromack: 1899 and 1903-S Half Eagles and 1897 Eagle.

M. L. Kaplan: 1794 H-20 choice condition S-42, 1796 Bust Liberty error G-9 S-103 and 1801 3 errors D-156 S-219.

R. Kastner: 2 unc. Gold coins of Egypt, King Farouk, set in earrings.

T. Kemm: 9 freak nickels, 13 freak cents, freak \$1.00 Certificate \$1,000, Confederate States Bond of 1864 and Liberty Loan buttons of World War I.

M. Kortjohn: 3 Rouble coin of Russia dated 1828 proof struck in Platinum.

E. Kraus: 5 and 10 Pfennig 1950 West Zone of Germany, 1950 Vatican set and coins of Afghanistan, Korea and Slovakia.

J. F. Maley: 1848 Gold Discovery, 1849 Gold Rush, 1850 Statehood Anniversary, all California Centennial medals.

I. Mertik: Coins of Siam, Switzerland and Slovakia, complete issues 1939-1944.

V. Nicoletti: Coins of El Salvador and Switzerland.

M. M. Salton: Coins of Hapsburg, Rome and Salzburg Emigrant box medal 1732.

S. Schiffman: 5, 10 and 20 Forint silver pieces of Hungary.

C. D. Smith: Large cent from the Dr. French collection, 1798 Rarity 4.

N. Stack: 1794 Dollar and 1901-S quarter unc.

O. L. Susskind: Coins of Dutch Native India state, Guatemala, Korea, Mauritius, Seychelles, Culion Leper Colony and Counterfeit U.S. nickel 1920.

E. Zygmant: Square rupee of the Moghul Emperor Jahangir of the Lahore mint dated A.H. 1016.

— FOSTER M. JENKINS,
Recording Secretary

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—The regular 206th meeting was held August 2, 1950, at the Hotel Granada, attended by 30 members and 2 guests, with President C. H. Ryan in the chair.

A paper was read by George H. Blake on the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco. A talk was also given by Chester Forrest on the history of Korea.

After a vote duly taken Ralph Kastner and Chester Forrest were admitted to membership in the Brooklyn Coin Club.

Exhibits by the members and guests were as follows:

G. H. Blake: 3 Wells Fargo Notes, Nevada Bank of San Francisco of the 2nd Charter Period.

H. S. Bowser: Coins of Tibet, Timor, Tunisia and Turkey, and Italian Modern Coins by Antonio Pagani.

V. L. Brown: 50th Anniversary Medal of the Medallic Art Co., Bikanir ½ and 1 Mohur 1937 Gold Commemorating 50 years of reign of Sri Ganga Singhji.

J. Coffin: Gold Ducat of Pope Clement VIII—1760.

H. K. Downing: 8 Freak U.S. Large Cents.

A. A. Feldman: \$10.00 Denomination Silver Certificates Series 1891 Full set of Signatures, National Jamboree Medal Boy Scouts of America, 1950.

J. Ford, Jr.: Various Hard Times Tokens and Merchant Cards.

C. S. Forrest: Korea Silver 1 Chieu of

1883 and 32 coins of Tibet.

R. Gallo: 48 Large U.S. cents 1820 to 1857 in choice condition.

N. E. Heft: Minor Foreign Gold Coins. L. Horowitz: Political Tokens opposing candidates against Abraham Lincoln 1861-65.

Rev. F. H. Hutchins: 90 U.S. Dimes 1916-1949 Full set including 1942/1941.

Mrs. C. Hutt: Gold coin of Turkey, small bronze coin of Ptolemy I and Berenice, Token on marriage of Louis XV and Marie and 10 Colonial Cents.

W. O. Hutt: Coins from Tibet, Turkey, Tunis, Tripoli, Tuscany, Trier, Tyrol, Trinidad and various Ancient coins.

F. M. Jenkins: 1½ Srang of Tibet and 5 Bolivars of Venezuela dated 1935 Unc.

M. L. Kaplan: Rare New York Token 1700 and Large cent 1798 reverse of 1796.

R. Kastner: Gold coins of U.S., Mexico, Cuba, and various other countries.

M. F. Kortjohn: Coins of Tibet, Tonkin, Tuscany, and Tyrol half Thaler of 1484.

E. Kraus: Austria 2 Groschen 1950 Al. Mexico 1 Centavo of 1950 Brass, and 14 coins of Tibet.

S. J. Melnick: 1903, 1906, 1912, 1923, 1930, 1937, 1945 and 1892 2 Kroner coins of Denmark, and 1 Lira of Turkey dated 1940.

I. Mertik: Coins of Tibet, Timor, Togo, Tonkin, Tunis and Turkey.

V. Nicoletti: Coins of Venezuela 1 Centime to 1 Bolivar.

S. J. Rice: Type set of Russian coins in copper, silver, gold in the form of a huge book Volume II coins from 1796 to 1935.

C. H. Ryan: A numismatic Rosary containing an early gold dollar with cross of ebony and carved ivory figure of Christ, Norris, Grieg and Norris \$5.00 Pioneer Gold Piece 1849, Irish Workers money from Limerick, Ireland, 1919, when workers of Limerick struck against British Militarism in 1, 5, and 10 Shillings.

M. M. Salton: Thasos Stater of the 5th Century B.C. Rendissane Portrait medal 1526 of Queen Mary of Hungary commemorating the battle of Mohars.

C. D. Smith: U.S. large cent 1794—Hays 4, Sheldon 17, Chapman 4; this is a completely new sub-variety and not known to Sheldon.

O. L. Susskind: Coins of Turkey copper and silver, also Fantarz pieces of Constantinople. French Silver Medals Commemorating World War I. Also Love Cupid bronze medal presented to a French Editor.

Prof. E. Zygmant: 5 Kori of Vibhaji of Nawanagar dated Samvat 1949 (A. D. 1892), Silver Mohur of the Nepalese state of Bhatgaon struck by Ranjita Malla, dated Narwar ERA 842 (A. D. 1722).

— FOSTER M. JENKINS,
Recording Secretary

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The 467th meeting was held on June 12 at the Central Y.M.C.A. Building. In the absence of President Bernard Bailey and Vice-President Gaston DiBello, Secretary Harold Hoople conducted the meeting at which twelve members and four guests were present. Henry Myers, assistant secretary, recorded the proceedings of the meeting. We wish to call the attention of our members to the fact that our meeting night has been changed from the second Monday of each month to the THIRD Monday, beginning with August.

the evening. The subject of the speaker's talk was "U.S. Rarities." This proved to be a very timely subject and one which the speaker was eminently qualified to present because he had just recently conducted the public auction of United States Coins belonging to Adolphe Menjou, the well-known moving-picture actor of Hollywood. This sale, which realized \$134,000, was outstanding because it contained many of the rarest United States Coins.

The speaker described the rarest coins in each series, beginning with the Small Cents. He noted that the Dime series proved to be the most popular and attracted the strongest bids. In this series the 1894-S Dime brought \$1,850, but this was overshadowed by the sale of the 1873-CC Dime, without arrows, which brought a record price of \$3,650. Mr. Kosoff declared that this was the only specimen of its kind known to be in collector's hands. This was the first time that this coin changed ownership since 1915 and the speaker expressed a great thrill for the privilege of handling the sale of this great rarity.

After describing the rarities in the 20 Cent series, the Quarter Dollar, Half Dollar, and Silver Dollar series, the speaker noted that the Menjou Sale included the very rare Trade Dollars of 1884 and 1885. In the Gold series Mr. Kosoff noted the 1815 and the 1819 Half Eagles and the 1841, 1854-S, and 1863 Quarter Eagles. The 1841 Quarter Eagle brought a price of \$4,300 in the Menjou Sale. Three of the rarest Double Eagles which he had the privilege of handling for Mr. Menjou were the 1884, 1924-S, and 1926-D specimens.

In the pattern series the speaker told of selling the Quintuple Double Eagle Stella for \$3,400.

Considerable discussion followed Mr. Kosoff's talk; this was evidence that the members present thoroughly enjoyed the program which was one of the most outstanding numismatic programs this club has had for some time.

Past President Charles Kiser introduced one of our old members, Mr. Riley Brown, as the president of the newly-formed Long Beach Coin Club. This club had its first meeting on June 24, which was attended by 34 charter members. Many of our members promised to visit the new club at its regular meetings.

— H. M. BERGEN,
Recording Secretary

OREGON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — The July meeting was held on the evening of the 10th at the Benson Hotel in Portland.

Welcomed back after a long absence was Aunt Minnie Nelson, who introduced her guest, Mrs. Ruby Mulvehill. Another visitor was Forrest W. Fox.

In the absence of a set program, there were various questions and answers which gave rise to several interesting discussions. Mr. Booth asked some of the older members to define the grading of dimes and half-dollars. Mr. Powell and Mr. Townsley replied on this subject. Mr. Townsley, in reply to a question, remembered seeing seated Liberty quarters in circulation as late as 1910. There was a discussion of the Lewis and Clark pieces and of the halves being made on the Fair grounds. Dr. Thompson spoke of the meaning of the phrase, "greenbacking" someone.

— R. THOMPSON, Secretary

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Regular meeting held July 26 at 1355 Van Ness Avenue, with 37 in attendance.

President Bloom welcomed the many visitors and seldom-seen members, among whom were noted Ralph A. (Curly) Mitchell, president of C.S.N.A., and a past president of P.C.N.S., Emil Johnson of San Diego and Niels Jensen of San Francisco, the latter two being already enroute to the big A.N.A. convention in Milwaukee.

The evening's feature attraction was presented through courtesy of the Edward T. Newell Visual Education Committee of the A.N.A. and was an interesting showing of "Types of Regular Issue U. S. Coins, Quarters to Silver Dollars, Lecture Set No. 4." Paul D. Snedaker operated the projector while Clifford Bloom read the notes which gave only some technical information; this we missed the historical interest that our changing coins represent, although we were given some high-spots along this line from time to time.

Exhibits for the evening were as follows:

Ralph A. Mitchell: Display of silver dollars of many foreign countries and a coin glass toothpick holder, circa 1875.

Mrs. Harry Cutler: An early Colonial Confederate Cent of 1785 and Jewish shekels 134-135 B. C.

R. L. Moore: A Lincoln cent. "Thin, but all there." 50c standing Liberty half dollar with large indentation in the field, from his collection of freaks.

Wm. G. Wilson: A Lincoln one cent, 1940-S, with the "O" of 1940 flattened at the bottom.

Roy Hill: 1859-S silver dollar, first year of mintage here, German post card embossed with gold coins and booklet of the National City Bank of New York City describing their collection of silver dollars of the world.

Rudy Gjurovich: Pictures of coin display float of his new Ideal Coin Club in San Jose and their trophy.

Clifford H. Bloom, gold guinea of England, 1782 — used to pay her troops in the American revolution, and some Colonial currency of revolutionary days.

Lt. Comm. H. F. Bowker presented an opportunity for the Society to extend an invitation, through him, to Chen Cho-Wei of China to put on an exhibition of Chinese money said to contain more than 10,000 kinds of Chinese money representing more than 10,000 years of Chinese history. Chen Cho-Wei is anxious to get to the United States as a student and if he does we may look forward to his exhibit. The Society instructed the corresponding secretary to invite Chen Cho-Wei to present his exhibit before P.C.N.S.

— LESLEY G. LODGE
Corresponding Secretary

PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB — Our 181st meeting was called to order by Past President Willard P. Snyder at 8 p.m. in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, July 18, with 36 members and guests attending.

Richard T. Hooper, Chairman of the Club's Constitution Committee, read the proposed new and revised Constitution of our Club for the further considera-

Marion Isaacs won the prize donated by the ladies' coin purse, this evening's prize being a 1941 proof set in a plastic holder.

Following adjournment of the meeting, Mr. Rayson conducted a 41 lot auction of assorted material.

—GLENN B. SMEDLEY, Secretary

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—Regular meeting held July 14, at the new home of James E. Gunning in Kenwood with Mr. Lewis presiding and 23 attending.

Luther H. Whitt was elected a member.

The report for the A.N.A. National Coin Week showed the C.N.S. taking 28th place in the standing of the 40 participants.

President Lewis commented on the current situation of the weekly coin column in *The Enquirer*.

Meeting adjourned for social activities and refreshments.

—GEORGE D. PARVIN, Secretary

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 222nd meeting was held at the Neil House June 12 with 27 members and 4 guests being present. Ten exceptional displays and their discussion occupied the majority of the meeting. Mr. Kaufmann was awarded the prize for the best U.S. display and Mrs. Cora D. Henderson was awarded the prize for the best foreign exhibit. Mr. Kern was awarded Flowers for the Living for his work on our wooden nickels. We gave Mr. Mosher's numismatic quiz with most interesting results. After a short business meeting the meeting adjourned to an auction.

—ESTHER L. GAVER, Secretary

JACKSON-MISSISSIPPI COIN CLUB—Meeting held July 11, with 17 present and Mr. Mullen presiding.

Three new members were elected, bringing our membership up to 40—a record.

We learned with deep regret of the death of one of our oldest members, J. P. Clark.

—BYRON W. COOK, Secretary

LEHIGH VALLEY COIN CLUB—The 122nd meeting was held at Fred Sleep's cottage, Slateford, Pa., June 25, with 51 members and guests present. The meeting was called to order by President A. Detweiler.

The Annual Banquet of the Club will be held at the Moravian Church, Easton, Pa., Oct. 26, 1950. A Turkey Dinner will be served.

The Door Prize of the evening was won by Mr. H. Tucker.

A certificate of award was given H. N. Shepherd for his display of gold coins at the Palmerton meeting.

The next meeting of the Club will be held at the Moravian Church, Easton, Pa., Sept. 21, 1950.

The door prize for our future meetings will be one set of the 1950 Proof Coins.

A Dutch Lunch was served and this brought the meeting to a close for the Summer months.

—K. LOBB, Secretary

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB—The recently-organized Long Beach Coin Club is making remarkable progress and membership is increasing with each

meeting. At the June meeting, held in the Wilton Hotel, the following officers were elected: President, Riley W. Brown; Vice-President, John C. Yribarne; Secretary-Treasurer, Alfred F. Wilkinson.

Sixteen of those present contributed \$5 each to the Club's treasury.

Charles Ruby gave a talk on the A.N.A.

The 3rd Tuesday of each month was approved for future meetings which will be held at 951 Locust Avenue, Long Beach.

Nearby collectors are cordially invited to attend.

—JOHN C. YRIBARNE,
Secretary pro tem

MEMPHIS COIN CLUB—The regular meeting was held at 7:30 p.m., June 19, in the Dermon Building, with 8 members and one visitor present.

Mr. Sturm exhibited a very fine collection of gold coins from double eagles to \$1 gold.

Mr. Barnard exhibited currency in uncut sheets as well as some old large type bills.

There was a general session of trading enjoyed by all.

The next meeting will be held in September.

The Secretary read approval of Jackson, Miss., Coin Club as to our proposed joint meeting in the future.

—STANLEY J. RABOLD, Secretary

MILWAUKEE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 190th meeting was held July 21, with Mr. Culver presiding and 32 attending.

Reports of committees on the coming National Convention were heard, with a talk by President Sheldon on certain features and the Educational Board's program for extending interest in numismatics and films available for display at meetings.

Charles Green of Chicago, made some remarks regarding previous conventions and urged all to attend in order to assist with the program.

—H. R. STERRITT, Acting Secy.

MIAMI COIN CLUB—The July meeting was held on the 23rd at the Y.M.C.A. President Ginn called the meeting to order and minutes were read and approved. Our donation of \$25 to the Y.M.C.A. was accepted. President Ginn posed a question: What United States coins include a building in its design? After figuring correctly on four or five he told us that he could enumerate fifteen, all but one of which are Commemorative, the lone exception being the Jefferson nickel.

A new member, Millard E. Jones of Hollywood, Fla., joined the group being brought in by Mr. Lakosky.

Henceforth until further notice there will be no charge for entering coins in our monthly auction list nor will there be a minimum. In order to protect himself, however, against too low a bid, the owner of the coin may bid in also.

—LEONARD SPIEGEL, Secretary

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB—The 145th regular monthly meeting was held June 28, 7:30 p.m., in the Women's Clubhouse in Brea, Calif. The attendance at this meeting numbered 78 members and guests, including several members of clubs as far away as Brooklyn, N. Y.

Program Chairman Ralph Hillman introduced Abe Kosoff as the speaker of

Index to Advertisers

ADVERTISERS PLEASE NOTE: Rate card with specifications is available upon request. All correspondence relating to advertising should be addressed to the Business Manager, **Burton H. Saxton, P. O. Box 548, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.** Closing date for **RECEIPT** of copy is 7th of month preceding issue. Published first of each month.

Arrington, V. L.	A432	McCormick-Armstrong Co.	A422
Bason, Harry W.	A426	McGee Coin & Stamp Co.	A430
Bays, Arque C.	A433	Mandel, A.	A416
Bebee Stamp & Coin Co. (I.f.c.)	A429	Martin, Ben A.	A434
Ben's Stamp & Coin Co.	A394	Mathews, Harry C.	A431
Block, Joe	A431	Meghrig & Sons	A399
Brandts, Paul J.	A418	Mehl, B. Max	A389
Bullova, David M.	A392	New Netherlands Coin Co.	A391
Campion, J. T. & Co.	A425	Numismatic Gallery	A398
Canada Coin Exchange	A434	Pittsburgh Coin Exchange	A433
Chase, Philip H.	A434	Precious Minerals, Inc.	A414
Chruszcz, Felix	A412-13	Prodhan, Krishna	A428
Coffin, Joseph	A415	Pukall, William	A433
Coin & Stamp Store	A434	Queen City Coin Sales	A406
Conn, Arthur	A427	Randall, James P.	A418
Curcio, Carl	A417	Raymond, Wayte, Inc.	(O.b.c.)
Forrer, L. S., Ltd.	A421	Saturn Stamp Co.	A424
Foster, Charles W.	A426	Scharlack, M. D.	A434
French's	A428	Seaby, B. A., Ltd.	A401
Friedman, L.	A429	Seattle Stamp & Coin Co.	A419
Gerhardt, Paul W.	A425	Sherwood, Earle D.	A429
Gimbel's	A410-11	Shultz, Norman	A432
Green, R.	A390	Slosson, Paul B.	A426
Grunthal, Henry	A396	Smith & Son	A395
Haase, Gilbert	A427	Smolin, Harry	(I.b.c.)
Hansen's	A433	Spink & Son	A419
Hewitt Bros.	A424	Sprinkle, Frank	A434
Hirsch, Jacob	A420	Stack's	A408-9
Hollinbeck Stamp & Coin Co.	A397	Sterrett, H. R.	A425
Hoobler, George W.	A415	Ward, Perry O.	A434
Johnson, Toivo	A431	Watkins Coin Co.	A416
Johnson, William E.	A402	Webb, Walter F.	A430
Kabealo, S. J.	A423	Wetzel	A420
Kaplan, Sol	A425-430-432	Whiteneck, H. E.	A428
Kelly, James	A393-434	Whitman Publishing Co.	A403-5-7
Kenworthy, William H.	A432	Windau, O. B.	A404
KoinTainer, E & T	A427	Wittlin's	A400
Lewis, Edward W. W.	A417	World Coin Co.	A423

tion of the entire membership. A vote of thanks was extended to the Committee for their excellent work.

Mr. Hooper, a Past President of the Club, presented an interesting paper to us on "The Colonial Finances of Vermont." He mentioned this colony as the first to issue copper coins, Vermont at the close of the Revolutionary War was free of debt.

It was announced that our Club tied for 32nd place in National Coin Week.

The exhibits follow:

H. A. Davidson: The latest medallic art society medal, groups of Chinese amulets or temple money, and early photographs of coin club groups.

A. H. Leatherman: A menu of our 1937 banquet.

George Magee, Jr.: A large collection of German and Hungarian inflation notes.

Daniel J. McDonald, Jr.: A new album containing New Jersey cents.

Col. Joseph Moss: Canadian proof set of 1937 and a Vatican Jubilee set of this Holy Year, 1950.

This was the 150th Anniversary of the Club. Past Presidents were invited to speak to us. Those who made brief remarks included our first Secretary, Dr. Thomas M. Logan, and the following Presidents: Howard A. Davidson, Asher H. Leatherman, E. H. Havens, and Willard Snyder.

— ARTHUR SIPE, Secretary

RICHMOND COIN CLUB—The 108th meeting was held July 12, 1950, at the Byrd Park Community House.

There were fifteen members and one guest present.

A motion was made that the officers of the club were to decide on the voting for A.N.A. officers.

A coin exhibit was discussed and an exhibition committee is working as to where and when it will be held.

A picnic meeting for September was suggested and discussed.

Having received notice that proof coins were again available, an application was shown, and ways and means of obtaining these coins were discussed.

SAN FRANCISCO AREA JUNIOR

COIN ACTIVITIES—The 1950-1951 season of activity for the three junior coin groups in the San Francisco Bay area gets under way in September, opening up with a coin display in the hobby section at the San Mateo County Fiesta at Bay Meadows, by the *Peninsula Junior Coin Club* from Sept. 8 to 14. Their first regular (first Friday each month) meeting will be held 7 p.m. on Oct. 6 at the San Mateo Public Library, 2nd Ave. and S. San Carlos Drive, San Mateo, and all young coin collectors are welcome.

The *Junior Coin Collectors of San Francisco* have been meeting informally during the summer vacation making preliminary plans for their 16th Anniversary presentation of *COIN CITY* at the San Francisco Public Library exhibit room, Civic Center, Larkin and McAllister Sts. It is planned to have this big event October 14 through 21. It will feature other hobbies of coin collectors and some novel ideas are being worked on to make it an unique affair. Young coin collectors who may be interested in taking part are invited to attend the season's first regular (third Friday each month) meeting at the San Francisco Public Library at 7:30 p.m., September 15, to get more

information, and to enjoy a most interesting numismatic program featuring numismatic San Francisco and California as a concluding episode to the three great Centennial Years for California which wind up in San Francisco in September.

The *East Bay Junior Coin Collectors* start their regular (fourth Friday each month) meetings at the Oakland Public Museum, 1426 Oak St., near Lake Merritt Oakland, at 7:15 p.m., Friday, September 22. An interesting program will be put on and some coins that have been donated will be the "numismatic dish" of the evening, but along with this there will be other items of interest to coin collectors. Many names have been gathered up for this group, through the help of Mrs. Mona Money and Mrs. M. L. Godbey, both catering to youthful collectors for their numismatic needs. There seems to be a great many young collectors in the East Bay area, much more so than have turned up in San Francisco, so look for big numismatic events from the young collectors on the sunny side of San Francisco Bay.

— ROY HILL, Publicity

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COIN CLUB

— Vice-President Pearson opened the 193rd regular meeting July 18 at the New Rochelle "Y." Eight members and one guest were in attendance.

Mr. Pearson spoke about the recent Club Board of Governor's Meeting held July 6 and gave a brief outline of what was discussed. He read the topics of the evenings for the remainder of meetings for the year. Mr. Pearson also read an excerpt from a metal trade paper regarding the availability of 1950 Proof Coins. The meeting was adjourned to view the exhibits of the evening (Buffalo and Jefferson Nickels and coins with Liberty caps).

Mr. Skipton: U. S. Cents 1795 and 1796; Buffalo Nickels 1913-D, 1915-D and 1918-D; 1950 Canadian Dollar.

Mr. Weidhaas: Set of Buffalo and Jefferson Nickels, complete.

Mr. Tancaz: 1949 and 1950 Canadian Dollars.

Mr. Verga: Set of Jefferson Nickels.

Mr. Hart: 1834 U. S. Half dollar; Bust Type U. S. Dimes (incomplete).

— STEPHEN HART, Secretary

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB—The 352nd meeting was held July 12, at the Hotel Carter with 24 present.

Following a short business session and a numismatic quiz conducted by the president, the following exhibits were briefly described:

E. G. Bell: 170 small silver coins of the world.

Clyde Drawing: 15 Ship, Colonies and Commerce tokens including three with the American instead of the English flag.

Fred Hahlen: 1852 August Humbert \$50, 1915 Panama Pacific \$50, 1946 Mexican 50 peso gold.

Frederick Brew: Dollars of China, Japan, Philippines, Soviet Russia, Wilson dollar in silver and copper, Lafayette dollar.

W. M. Jacka: 9 Mormon notes \$1 to \$100.

A. P. Spencer: 8 denarii of Julius Caesar, including 5 portraits, aureus of Caesar issued by Hirtia.

— AMBROSE P. SPENCER, Secretary

RARE U. S. AND FOREIGN COINS BOUGHT AND SOLD

(EVERYTHING WE SELL: Complete satisfaction or returnable in 5 days
for full refund)

MINIMUM BUYING PRICES FOR LEGALLY-HELD U. S. GOLD COINS — ALSO SOME FOREIGN:

All prices governed by supply and demand therefore subject to change without notice.
MORE FOR RARE DATES AND MINTS IN ALL CASES. We do not buy holed or
mutilated coins. CHECK SENT AIR MAIL 24 HRS. AFTER RECEIPT OF COINS;
MOST LOTS PAID FOR SAME DAY RECEIVED.

\$20.00 Lib. Head. Fine	\$40.00; E.F.	\$41.00; Unc. Mint.....	\$48.50
20.00 St. Gaudens. Fine	40.00; E.F.	41.00; Unc. Mint.....	45.00
10.00 Lib. Head. Fine	19.00; E.F.	20.00; Unc. Mint.....	21.50
10.00 St. Gaudens. Fine	19.00; E.F.	20.00; Unc. Mint.....	21.50
5.00 Lib. Head. Fine	9.25; E.F.	9.75; Unc. Mint.....	10.75
5.00 Ind. Head. Fine	9.25; E.F.	9.75; Unc. Mint.....	11.00
3.00 Lib. Head. Fine	11.00; E.F.	12.00; Unc. Mint.....	14.00
2.50 Lib. Head. Fine	7.50; E.F.	7.75; Unc. Mint.....	8.25
1.00 Small size. Fine	4.00; E.F.	4.25; Unc. Mint.....	4.50
1.00 Large size. Fine	4.00; E.F.	4.25; Unc. Mint.....	4.50
50 Pesos Mexico. Fine	48.00; E.F.	49.00; Unc. Mint.....	51.00
1 Sover. England. Fine	8.50; E.F.	8.75; Unc. Mint.....	9.50

WHEN HIGHER PRICES ARE REALLY PAID, GREEN WILL PAY THEM AS
ALWAYS. ALL FOREIGN GOLD COINS \$5.00 sizes and larger WANTED FOR CASH.

FINE COINS must have all lettering and design plain. EXTREMELY FINE COINS
MUST HAVE MOST OF THEIR ORIGINAL MINT LUSTER. UNCIRCULATED
MINT COINS DO NOT SHOW ANY SIGNS OF WEAR—NO NICKS OR
SCRATCHES, AND HAVE FULL MINT LUSTER. MAY I SEE THE COINS?
\$500.00 or more may be sent to my bank SIGHT DRAFT ATTACHED. Chicago
National Bank, 120 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

DID YOU SEE OUR BARGAIN LIST NO. 40? FREE FOR THE ASKING, 62
Pages. 13,600 copies mailed last of July. NO BETTER VALUES TO BE HAD ANY-
WHERE.

COINS ARE DEFINITELY GOING UP; BUY THEM NOW AND ENJOY A
PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE HOBBY. The same is true of Paper Money; many
of the small size notes are also SCARCE, AND A FEW ARE RARE. YES, WE PAY
TOP PRICES FOR SINGLE RARE COINS OR YOUR ENTIRE COLLECTION;
ALSO PAPER MONEY.

This is written prior to Milwaukee Convention. I say this convention will likely
have the LARGEST ATTENDANCE OF ANY TO DATE. It will be well worth your
time to attend—NOT ONLY THIS MEETING, BUT ALL COIN CLUB MEETINGS.

WHEN IN CHICAGO, PLEASE VISIT OUR OFFICE. BRING ALONG THOSE
RARE COINS YOU HAVE TO SELL.

“CHICAGO — THE COIN CENTER OF THE NATION”

R. GREEN

Life Member A.N.A. 118

220 S. State St., Suite 1402-04 Tel. HArrison 7-9645 Chicago 4, Illinois

My Stock of LARGE CENTS AND HALF CENTS is not so hot



I WOULD LIKE TO BUY a nice collection of Cents and Half Cents. By “nice” I mean a real honest-to-goodness collection. Of course, I don’t expect to run into a \$50,000.00 Dr. French collection such as I purchased in 1929. But if you have a **REAL COLLECTION** and want to sell it for immediate cash at a fair price — no bargain — I’ll be glad to hear from you. (I’ll pay you more than your collection would **NET** you at any auction.)

The fact that so many of the largest collections sold in the U. S. came and still come my way must tell you that I do pay fair prices. Why don’t you try me with what you want to sell now? I buy almost *anything* in coins and currency — single pieces or entire collections.

Cordially yours,

B. MAX MEHL

Mehl Building

Fort Worth, Texas

Celebrating My Golden Jubilee This Year

Fifty Years in the Numismatic Profession

OCTOBER 20, 21, 1950
TWO-DAY PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

Catalog now available



Consignments in this sale include —

CHOICE DOLLARS OF THE WORLD
NUMISMATIC BOOKS
DESIRABLE U. S. PAPER CURRENCY
U. S. SILVER AND GOLD COINS
MEDALS — COMMEMORATIVES
ORIENTAL COINS
LIQUIDATION STOCK OF A PROMINENT EASTERN DEALER

**This sale, following my precedent, is conducted at the
Bellevue-Stratford Hotel by a licensed public auctioneer**



**If you are considering consigning desirable numismatic
material for my future sales, please write for my terms.
Advise me approximately of what you have. Prompt
settlement guaranteed.**



DAVID M. BULLOWA

37 South 18th Street

Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Reg. Cable Address — Bulcoin

The Only Public Coin Auction in Pennsylvania

New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc.

Charles M. Wormser, Proprietor

1 West 47th Street, New York 19, N. Y.



COINS — MEDALS — TOKENS

PAPER MONEY

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE



Complete line of National Coin Albums, Pages
and Raymond Publications



Serious collectors are invited to send a list of their
wants. All orders given prompt attention.

KOREA!!**KOREA!!****KOREA!!**

The coins of Korea have always been rare and desirable! Even in normal times these coins have been very elusive and seldom found, even in some of the finest collections. The present crisis in Korea has created a new demand for these rare numismatic items, and it is certain that there will be no more of these to be had by collectors. Through some bit of good fortune we have recently purchased a small lot of these choice items and are offering them herewith at hitherto unheard-of prices!

NINETEENTH CENTURY ISSUES

1894	Five Yang (Crown size). Dragon and lotus blossom. Uncirculated, with proof surface. Very rare and choice!.....	\$25.00
1894	One Yang. Dragon and lotus blossom. Uncirculated.....	4.00
1894	One Yang. Similar. Extremely fine.....	3.00
1894	¼ Yang. Dragon and lotus blossom. Very fine.....	1.50

TWENTIETH CENTURY ISSUES

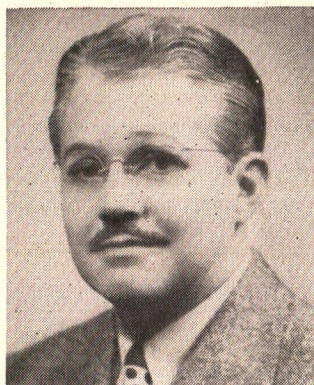
1905-07	Complete set of six silver coins as listed in " <i>Coins of the World</i> ," numbers four through nine. As average circulated coins they have a Standard Catalogue value of \$95.00! However, this set contains six BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED coins! We doubt that there can be very many sets of this type in existence. We offer this set (we have only one) at only.....	67.50
1905-07	A complete set, similar to the one above in very fine to extremely fine condition. They are all EF except the two 20 Chon pieces, which are VF. This set catalogues at \$95.00. Likewise only one set in stock, only.....	47.50
1905	Half Won. Large standard. CoW No. 4. Catalogues \$25.00, PLUS! We have recently seen a similar piece priced at \$20.00; however, we can sell a brilliant specimen for only.....	11.95
1905	Half Won. Similar to above but extremely fine, catalogues \$25.00. Special, only.....	10.00
1905	10 Chon. Heavy type, CoW No. 6. Extremely fine, catalogues \$10.00. Special, only.....	5.00
1907	Half Won. Reduced standard, CoW No. 7. Brilliant uncirculated, catalogues \$20.00, PLUS. Special, only.....	12.50
1907	Half Won. Similar to above, but extremely fine. Catalogues \$20.00. Special, only.....	9.50
1907	10 Chon. Reduced Standard, CoW No. 9, Light Type. Catalogues \$10.00, PLUS. We offer a brilliant uncirculated specimen, for only.....	3.50
1907	10 Chon. Similar to above but extremely fine. Catalogues \$10.00. Special, only	2.95
1905	5 Chon. Nickel. Phoenix, value in wreath. Very fine. Price..	2.50

NOTE: All of the above-listed coins are guaranteed genuine! We would suggest that if you are interested in any of the above material you act immediately as we have a very limited quantity, and in several cases, just one of each. At these prices we are sure of a complete sell-out!

BEN'S STAMP & COIN COMPANY

31 North Clark Street

Chicago 2, Illinois



COMPLETE NUMISMATIC SERVICE

FOR SALE . . .

One of the largest stocks of Numismatic material — foreign, ancients, as well as U. S. All popular brands of supplies and many books. Approvals sent to accredited collectors.

AUCTIONS . . .

We conduct regular sales about every ten weeks. Will also hold an early Fall sale in September. Consignments solicited. Write for details.

PURCHASES . . .

I am in the market to purchase any quantity of worthwhile material. Due to our volume of business, I can pay top market price. Spot cash.

COINS AND CHATTER . . .

A trade paper not only listing coins for sale but containing many informative articles on numismatics and current events. Published monthly, \$1.00 per year, refunded with first \$10.00 order. Sample copy free.

**WHEN IN NEED OF NUMISMATIC SERVICE, AVAIL YOURSELF
OF THE BEST**

Write

JAMES KELLY
(Professional Numismatist)

Third and Broadway

Dayton 7, Ohio

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

3951	AUSTRIA. Franz II 1792-1835. 4 ducats, 1806-A, struck at Vienna. Bust right. Rev. Austrian and German double eagle. Adam 261. Very fine.....	\$ 30.00
3952	POLAND. Wladislaus IV 1632-1648. Gold medal 1637 (by J. Hoehn) comm. the victories over Russia, Sweden and Turkey. Hercules beating Cerberus with a club, city-arms of Danzig below. Rev. Inscription. Hutten-Czapski 1774 RRRR. 47mm 41gr. Equal to 12 ducats. Ex. fine and very rare	175.00
3953	DENMARK. Christian V 1670-1699. Ducat without date. King on horse-back right. Rev. Crowned initials. Schou 23. Extr. fine.....	25.00
3954	Christian VI 1730-1746. Ducat 1738 struck from Guinea gold. Crowned initials. Christiansborg fortress. Schou 1. Beskr. 52. Very fine.....	20.00
3955	HOLLAND. Batavian Republic 1795-1806. Ducat 1800 struck at Utrecht. Knight standing. Rev. Tablet. Schulman 36. Extr. fine.....	8.00
3956	MAYENCE. Johann Philip v. Schoenborn 1647-1673. Ducat 1663. Bust left. Rev. Arms. Belli 1008. Fine.....	10.00
3957	FREISING. Clemens Wenzel , 5th son of King August III of Poland 1763-1801. Ducat 1765. Bust right. Rev. Arms. Hutten-Czapski 8952. Proof..	25.00
3958	BADEN. Carl Friedrich 1806-1811. Gold medal 1807 (by Doell) reward issued by the Heidelberg university. Bust right. Rev. Inscription in oak-wreath. Berstett 343. Laverrenz 10. 40mm 35gr. equal to 10 ducats. Proof....	75.00
3959	BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA. Friedrich II the Great 1740-1786. Pattern Fredericksd'or 1750-A (Berlin). Head right. Rev. Crowned Rococo shield. Marienburg 2810. v. Schroetter 90. Extr. fine.....	75.00
3960	BRUNSWICK-NEW-WOLFENBUETTEL. Ludwig Rudolph 1714-1735. 1/4 ducat 1725. LR interlinked. Rev. Horse left. Fiala 1604. Knigge 1300. Superb	10.00
3961	Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand 1780-1806. 10 Taler 1796. Arms. Rev. Value. Knigge 1786. Extr. fine.....	30.00
3962.	MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN. Friedrich Wilhelm 1692-1713. 1/4 ducat without date. Bust right. Rev. Value. Evers 153,2. Very fine.....	7.50
3963	NASSAU. Friedrich August 1803-1816. Ducat 1809. Crowned lion-shield. Rev. Tablet. Rudolph 917. Isenbeck 15. Extr. fine.....	12.50
3964	PALATINATE. Carl Philip 1716-1742. 1/2 Carolin 1735. Head right. Rev. 4 crowned initials crosswise around shield. Exter I,421. Very fine.....	10.00
3965	SAXONY-COBURG-SAALFELD. Franz Josias 1745-1764. Mining ducat 1749 struck of Saale gold. Lion holding monogram-shield. Rev. Arms. Soothe 1137. Extr. fine.....	25.00
3966	STOLBERG-WERNIGERODE. Christian Friedrich 1778-1795. Ducat 1795. Deer left. Rev. Tablet. Friedrich 1422. Extr. fine.....	20.00
3967	FRANKFURT. Gold Florin 1621 with title of Emperor Ferdinand II. St. John with city shield. Rev. Orb. Joseph and Fellner 367. Very fine.....	15.00
3968	MAGDEBURG, City. 4 ducats 1675. Eagle over city view. Rev. Arms. Not in von Schroetter. Unique specimen from the Cabinet of the Duke of Gotha. Compare Heilbrunn Collection October 1931 No. 1979. Extr. fine.....	200.00
3969	METZ. Gold Florin without date. Arms. Rev. St. Stephan. Very fine.....	10.00
3970	NUREMBERG. St. George ducat without date (about 1690 by Nuernberger). St. George mounted to right, N in exergue. Rev. Christ with his disciples in boat. Unc.....	20.00
3971	1/8 ducat Klippe without date. Arms. Rev. Lamb with flag. Extr. fine.....	3.00
3972	PHILIPPINES. Isabella II 1833-1868. 4 Pesos 1864 and 1868. C.o.W.7. Extr. fine. Each.....	20.00
3973	2 Pesos 1861, 1862, 1863. C.o.W.8. Very fine. Each.....	10.00
3974	1 Gold Peso 1861. C.o.W.9. Very fine.....	5.00

HENRY GRUNTHAL

P. O. Box No. 135, Washington Bridge Station

New York 33, N. Y.

RARE GOLD COINS

1854 \$3.00 uncirculated	\$25.00	1870 \$3.00 uncirculated	\$30.00
1854-O \$3.00 very fine	20.00	1874 \$3.00 uncirculated	22.50
1856-S \$3.00 extremely fine	35.00	1874 \$3.00 very fine	17.50
1857 \$3.00 uncirculated	30.00	1878 \$3.00 very fine	17.50
1857-S \$3.00 extremely fine	35.00	1878 \$3.00 ex. fine	22.50
1860 \$3.00 very fine	25.00	1878 \$3.00 uncirculated	25.00
1861 \$3.00 very fine	20.00	1881 \$3.00 ex. fine	50.00
1868 \$3.00 very fine	25.00	1889 \$3.00 ex. fine	30.00
1856-S \$3.00 very fine	25.00	1889 \$3.00 uncirculated	35.00
1861 \$ 5.00 Clark, Gruber & Co. Copper Pattern, uncirculated.....	\$	20.00	
1860 \$20.00 Clark, Gruber & Co. Copper Pattern, ex. fine.....		75.00	
1849 \$ 2.50 Utah Mormon gold, very fine.....		125.00	
1849 \$ 5.00 Utah, very fine.....		70.00	
1860 \$ 5.00 Utah, Lion & Beehive, uncirculated.....		275.00	
1852 \$10.00 Augustus Humbert, very fine.....		100.00	
1852 \$10.00 United States Assay Office, very fine.....		90.00	
1797 \$10.00 Large eagle, uncirculated.....		125.00	
1801 \$10.00 extremely fine.....		90.00	
1907 \$20.00 Roman Numerals, very fine.....		75.00	
1911 Hungary. 10 Corona, uncirculated.....		8.00	
1792 Brazil. 1000 Reis, ex. fine.....		10.00	
1820 Guatemala. 4 Escudos Ferdinand VII, unc.....		49.50	
1786 Spain. 4 Escudos Carol III, Madrid mint, unc.....		57.50	
1836 Ecuador. 4 Escudos, ex. fine.....		47.50	
1789 Colombia. 8 Escudos, Carol IV, very fine.....		85.00	
1790 Colombia. 8 Escudos, Carol IV, very fine.....		85.00	
1792 Colombia. 8 Escudos, Carol IV, very fine.....		80.00	
1795 Colombia. 8 Escudos, Carol IV, very fine.....		85.00	
1796 Colombia. 8 Escudos, Carol IV, very fine.....		80.00	
1817 Guatemala. 8 Escudos, Ferdinand VII, uncirculated.....		100.00	
1850 Brazil. 20,000 Reis Peter II, uncirculated.....		57.50	
1758 Mexico. 8 Escudos, Ferdinand VI, uncirculated.....		155.00	
1899 Ecuador. 10 Sucres, uncirculated.....		15.00	
1902 Peru. 1 Libra, ex. fine.....		15.00	
1916 Cuba. 10 Pesos, uncirculated.....		32.50	
1749 Sicily. 6 Doppia, uncirculated.....		35.00	
1762 Sicily. 4 Doppia, ex. fine.....		22.50	
1779 Sicily. 4 Doppia, ex. fine.....		22.00	
1882 Servia. 20 Dinora, uncirculated.....		29.50	
1909 Turkey. 100 Piastres, uncirculated.....		20.00	
1915 Austria. 4 Ducats, proof.....		45.00	
1850 Nuremburg. 1 Ducat, proof.....		17.50	
1828 Netherlands. 1 Ducat, very fine.....		15.00	
1830 Bavaria. 1 Ducat, Ludwig I, uncirculated 15.00; proof.....		19.50	
1701 Hungary. 1 Ducat, Leopold, ex. fine.....		15.00	
1912 Holland. 10 Gulden, uncirculated.....		15.00	
1640 Belgium. 1 Ducat, very fine.....		17.50	
1877 Saxony. 5 mark, ex. fine.....		5.50	
1896 So. Africa. 1 Pond, Paul Krueger, very fine 15.00; ex. fine.....		17.50	
1756 Russia. ½, 1 and 2 Rubles, Elizabeth, ex. fine, 3 pcs.....		75.00	
1931 Czechoslovakia. 2 Ducats, uncirculated.....		30.00	
1756 Poland and Lithuania. 10 Thaler, Augustus III, ex. fine.....		550.00	

SMITH & SON

The House of the Golden Rule

Wheaton, Illinois

"Home of America's



Finest Coin Sales"

Money Talks

NEXT AUCTION will offer some humdingers!

HALF CENTS the likes of which we've never seen offered before will include almost every variety listed by Gilbert.

FOUR 1793's, 2 of 1796, and the rare 1852's.

CAN'T RECALL ever offering the 1852 G-1 at Auction before — or seeing it listed very often. Really an American Rarity.

OF COURSE all the rare proofs in the 1840's, both the G-1 and G-2 varieties in most cases.

LARGE CENTS start off with a bang. The finest Crosby 1-A known with a pedigree including everyone but Man O'War.

IT'S THE GEM sold in the Pearl Collection for \$1850.00 and was owned by Mickely, McKenzie, Hall and Brand before Pearl got it. I can think of a couple of fellows whose mouths are watering right now.

THE UNIQUE 1793 STRAWBERRY LEAF, Crosby 5-D. Yessir, it's here! From the Hall and Brand Collections.

THE CROSBY original 6-F and 9-H varieties in uncirculated condition will be included.

9-1 of 1793. One in the American Numismatic Society — the only other one is here — from the Hall and Brand Collections.

THERE WILL BE 70, count them, 70 cents of 1794. Does this give you an idea of the magnitude of this collection? Almost every known variety will be included.

WHEN WE SAY it's an Extraordinary Collection — that's precisely what we mean.

THE CATALOGUING TASK is so great we find it necessary to omit the listing of the Numismatic Library from the sale. This collection will be offered in another catalogue to follow soon.

U. S. SILVER AND GOLD, as well as Foreign Silver and Gold, will be included with the Large Cents and Half Cents.

ANOTHER EVENTFUL SALE.

(If you are not on our mailing list — ask for this Catalogue. Order the Price List — \$1.00. Get the Numismatic Gallery Monthly — FREE. Sept. issue includes Auction Sale.)

NUMISMATIC GALLERY

A. Kosoff — Abner Kreisberg

8943 Wilshire Blvd.

BRadshaw 2-5833

Beverly Hills, California

Cable: NUMGALLERY

CAN WE TEMPT YOU TO SELL WITH THESE CASH OFFERS?

COMMEMORATIVES, UNC.

1893 Isabella Quarter ..\$	6.00
1918 Lincoln	2.35
1922 Grant	2.25
1928 Hawaiian	24.00
1934 Maryland	2.50
1935 Hudson	11.00
1936 Wisconsin	2.00
1936 Elgin	2.40
1936 Albany	3.65
1936 Delaware	2.40
1936 Gettysburg	4.00
1936 Norfolk	4.00
1936 Robinson	1.85
1938 New Rochelle	5.00
1937 Roanoke	2.50
\$175 paid for complete set \$1 and \$2½ gold.	

\$600 paid for complete set Com-
memorative silver in 3 albums.

FOREIGN GOLD

	<i>V. F.</i>	<i>Unc.</i>
British Sovereign ..\$	8.50	\$9.00
France 20 Francs .	7.50	8.00
Switzerland 20 Fr.	7.75	8.25
Germany 20 Marks	8.00	8.50
Doubloons	35.00	40.00
More paid for scarce dates and proofs. Send list for our offer.		

CURRENCY — LEGALS, CRISP UNC.

1862 \$1	\$ 7.00
1862 \$2	11.50
1862 \$5	11.50
1862 \$10	22.50
1862 \$20	36.00
1862 \$50	115.00
1862 \$100	180.00
1869 \$1	9.00
1869 \$2	11.50
1869 \$20	40.00
1869 \$50	115.00
1869 \$100	150.00
1874 \$2	85.00
1875 \$2	11.50
1875 \$10	23.00
1878 \$1	6.00
1878 \$2	11.00
1878 \$5	16.00
1878 \$10	19.00
1923 \$10	16.00

Yes, we buy circulated ones too.
**WE BUY ALL LARGE SIZE
NOTES IN ALL CONDITIONS
AND MANY OF THE SMALL
ONES. SEND LIST FOR OUR
OFFER. TOP CASH PRICES
PAID.**

HOLLINBECK STAMP & COIN COMPANY

A. M. Kagin
Paul Kagin



400 Royal Union Bldg.
Des Moines 9, Iowa

AMERICA'S LEADING COIN AUCTIONEERS

A. WITTLIN

P. H. WITTLIN

WITTLIN'S

Coin Dealers

Ocean Avenue near Mission Street
CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, CALIFORNIA

P. O. Box 2213

Telephone 7-6530



WITTLIN'S are anxious to BUY coins for stock and feel that their offer will satisfy the owner.

U. S. or foreign coins of any period or metal, medals, decorations, anything suitable for collectors is of interest to them.

SPECIALLY DESIRED ARE:

1. Accumulations of early American silver and minor coins before 1890 in any condition.
2. A medium sized collection of ancient Greek and Roman coins.
3. European and American crowns.
4. Collections of War Medals and Decorations.

All desired information will be gladly given, all appraisals are free, all purchases are strictly cash.

If the amount involved warrants, WITTLIN'S will travel anywhere in the United States without obligation or expense to the owner.



Why not write WITTLIN'S today?



COMPLETE STOCK
of
COIN HOLDERS • ALBUMS • BINDERS
NUMISMATIC ACCESSORIES and
PUBLICATIONS

UNMATCHED QUALITY! Accepted and endorsed
by leading Numismatists the country over.

Request complete illustrated catalogue listing our
extensive stock, which enables us to supply your needs
promptly if you are unable to obtain same from your
local dealer.

When buying Coin Albums ask for the

TRADE



MARK

for utmost satisfaction!

M. MEGHRIG & SONS

116 Nassau Street
New York 7, N. Y.

721 S. Figueroa Street
Los Angeles 14, Calif.

UNCIRCULATED

UNC. CENTS	
1899	\$1.75
1909vdb	.15
1910-S	1.50
1929-S	.25
1930-P, 1934-P	.15
1931-P	.75
1932-P, 1933-P	.50
1933-D	.45
1934-D	.20
1935-P, 36-P-D-S	.10
1935-D-S	.15
1937-P-D-S, 38-D-S	.10
1939-P-D-S, 40-P-D-S	.10
1941-P-D-S, 42-P-D	.10
1942-S	.15
1943-P-D-S	.10
1944-P-D-S, 45-P-D-S	.05
1946-P-D-S, 47-P-D-S	.05
1948-P-D-S, 49-D-S	.05
UNC. NICKELS	
1883-NC	.35
1913-1	.50
1929-S	.75
1935-S, 36-S, 38-S	.35
1936-P-D, 37-P-S	.25
1938-D Buffalo	.15
1938-P-D, 39-P	.25
1939-S	1.75
1940-P-D-S, 41-P-D-S	.20
1942-1, 1946-S	.25
1942-D	1.00
1942-P-S, 43-P-D-S	.15
1944-P-D-S, 45-P-D-S	.15
1946-P-D, 47-P-D-S	.10
1948-P-D-S, 49-P-D	.10

UNC. DIMES	
1934-D, 1936-S	\$.60
1935-P, 36-P	.45
1937-P-D, 38-P-D	.35
1937-S, 38-S	.60
1939-P-D, 40-P-D-S	.25
1941-P-D-S, 42-P-D-S	.25
1943-P-D-S, 44-P-D-S	.20
1945-P-D-S, 46-P-D-S	.20
1947-P-D-S, 48-P-D-S	.15
1949-S	.15
UNC. QUARTERS	
1917-D-1	8.50
1928-S	3.75
1929-S	2.25
1936-P, 37-D, 39-D	1.00
1936-S	1.50
1940-S, 41-P-D-S	.50
1942-S, 43-S	.75
1942-P-D, 43-P-D	.50
1944-P-D-S, 45-D-S	.40
1946-P-D-S, 47-P-D-S	.40
1948-D-S	.35

UNC. HALVES	
1934-D, 36-D, 39-S	\$2.00
1936-P, 37-P, 39-D	1.00
1940-P-S, 41-P-D	.90
1942-P-S, 43-P-D-S	.90
1944-P-D-S, 45-D-S	.75
1946-D, 48-D, 49-D	.75

UNC. DOLLARS	
1878-S	1.50
1879-P, 1880-P-S	2.00
1879-S, 1882-P	2.00
1881-S, 1882-S	1.50

1886-S, 1889-S	.....\$2.00
1887-S, 1888-S	.....1.50
1890-S, 1891-S	.....1.50
1890-CC, 1891-CC	.....2.50
1894-S, 1898-S	.....2.50
1897-S	.....1.50
1901-S, 1902-S	.....2.50
1921-P-D-S Morgan	.....1.50
1922-P-D-S, 23-P-S	.....1.50
1924-P-S, 25-S	.....1.75
1926-P-S, 27-S, 28-S	.....1.75
1927-D, 1935-S	.....2.00

PUBLICATIONS	
Sheldon's "Early American Cents"	.....9.00
Raymond's "Coins of the World"	
19th Century	.....3.15
20th Century	.....3.15
Standard Catalog of U. S. Coins	.....2.70

WANTED: All dates and mint-marks - Uncirculated - not listed in this ad. Either rolls or singles. Also most numbers in Fine and better not listed in columns 3 and 4.

I have many coins in Good and Very Good that I cannot furnish in Fine or Better. If any such are acceptable, include in your order; if available, I will ship on approval.

FINE AND BETTER

CENTS - CIRC.	
1901 to 1908	\$.10
1908-S	2.00
1909, 09vdb, 10	.05
1909-S	.75
1909-Svdb	8.00
1910-S, 11-D-S, 12-D-S	.20
1911, 12, 13, 14, 15	.10
1913-D-S, 14-S, 15-D	.20
1916-P-D-S to 21-P-S	.10
1922-D	.25
1923-P-S, 24-P-S	.10
1924-D	.40
1925-P-D-S, 26-P-D	.05
1926-S, 1931-D	.15
1927-P-D-S to 30-P-D-S	.05
1931-S	.65
1932-P-D to 49-P-D-S	.05
3c. NICKEL	
1865, 66, 67, 81	.25
1868, 69, 70, 73	.45
1871, 72, 74	1.00
1875	2.25

5c NICKELS	
1883-NC	.15
1899 to 1912-D	.25
1912-S	3.50
1913-P-1 and 2	.15
1914-P to 1927-P	.25
1913-D-1	.60
1913-S-1	1.00
1913-D-2	2.00
1914-S, 15-D-S, 16-D-S	.70
1917-D-S, 18-D-S	.60
1919-D-S, 20-D-S	.60
1921-S, 1926-S	1.00
1923-S, 24-D-S, 25-D-S	.50
1926-D, 27-D-S	.45
1928-P-D-S to 30-P	.15

1930-S, 1931-S	\$.20
1934-P-D, 35-P-D-S	.15
1936-P-D-S to 48-P-D-S	.10
1937-D 3 legs	1.50

DIMES	
1898-P, 99-P, 1900-P	.75
1900-S, 01-O, 03-O	1.00
1901, 02, 03	.50
1902-S	2.00
1904-S	2.50
1904-P, 05-P, 06-P	.35
1905-S, 1906-D-S	.60
1907-P-D-O-S, 08-D-S	.60
1909-O-S, 10-S, 11-D-S	.75
1910, 11, 1912-P-D	.35
1912-S, 13, 14-S, 15-S	.35
1914-P-D, 15-P, 16-P-S	.35

MERCURY DIMES	
1916-P-S, 1917-P-S	.37
1917-D, 18-D, 19-D-S	.50

DIMES - CIRC.	
1918-P-S, 19, 20-P-D-S	.35
1921-D	1.00
1923-P to 28-P	.25
1923-S, 24-D-S, 25-D-S	.50
1926-D-S, 27-D-S,	
28-D-S	.50
1929-P-D-S, 30, 31-P-S	.25
1930-S	.35
1934-P-D to 48-P-D-S	.20
1941-S Broken Nose	.35
1949-S	.20

QUARTERS	
1894-S, 1900-S, 02-S	2.00
1903-P, 07-O, 09-D	1.00
1905-S, 08-S, 1911-S	1.95
1909-S, 15-D-S, 16-D	1.25
1912-S	2.25

1917-P-1	\$.75
1917-D-1, S-1	1.25
1918-P-S, 20-P-S, 24-S	1.50
1923-P, 24-P-D	1.00
1925, 26-P-S, 27-P	.75
1927-S	1.00
1928-P-D-S to 30-P-S	.50
1932-P	.50
1932-S	1.50
1934-P-D to 42-P-D-S	.40

HALVES	
1900-P-S, 02-P, 05-S	1.75
1909-S, 10-S, 11-S	1.75
1912-S, 14-S, 15-S	1.75
1913-S	2.75
1917-S rev, 18-S	2.00
1920-D-S, 23-S	1.75
1927-S, 28-S, 29-S	1.00
1933-S, 34-D-S, 38-D	1.00

SILVER DOLLARS	
1878-7f, 78-S	1.25
1878-CC, 79-O, 80-O	1.50
1879-P, 80-P-S	1.25
1881-P-O-S, 82-P-O-S	1.25
1883-P-O-S, 84-P-O-S	1.25
1885-P-O-S, 86-S, 87-S	1.25
1886-O, 87-O, 88-O	1.50
1888-S, 90-CC-O-S	1.25
1889-S, 91-CC-S	1.25
1891-O, 92-P-O-S-CC	1.75
1894-O, 95-O, 96-O-S	1.75
1894-S, 97-S, 98-S	1.25
1897-O, 99-O-S	1.50
1900-O-S, 01-O-S	1.50
1902-S, 04-P-O-S	1.50
1921-P-D-S, 22-P-D-S	1.25
1923-P-D-S, 24-P-S	1.25
1925-S, 26-P-D-S	1.25
1927-P-D-S, 28-S	1.25
1934-D-S, 1935-P-S	1.25

FIRST-ORDER CUSTOMERS DESIRING OPEN ACCOUNT SHIPMENTS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE A.N.A. NUMBER OR REFERENCES.

W. E. JOHNSON

644 E. Valerio

Santa Barbara, Calif.

CHANGE IN U. S.-BRITISH EXCHANGE RATE

£1 Now Equals Only \$2.80

The change in the exchange rate has not made us automatically raise our prices; therefore our prices are very attractive to our American friends.

Long lists of coins and medals for sale are advertised every month in

SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN

a monthly magazine for the collector. Subscription for 1950, 70 cents. Binding cover, 28 cents. This is one of the most popular publications of its type. It contains interesting and authoritative articles, etc., as well as the carefully catalogued lists which are useful for reference.

Why not send a card for a free specimen copy?

Seaby's other numismatic publications:

NOTES ON ENGLISH SILVER COINS 1066-1648, to help in their classification.

Vol. I. *Edited by H. A. Seaby*

Stiff paper covers, 70 cents; cloth bound, \$1.40.

ENGLISH SILVER COINAGE, 1649-1949, *By H. A. Seaby*

The standard reference work for this series. Each type is described and every main variety is listed. All dates are included and are tabulated for easy reference. Comparative rarity is given for each piece. Many illustrations, also drawings made especially to help identification. Historical Introduction.

Stiff paper covers, \$1.40; interleaved with ruled paper, \$1.75. Cloth bound, \$2.10; interleaved, \$2.45.

STANDARD CATALOGUE OF THE COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

New 1949 edition, prices completely revised.

Stiff paper covers, 70 cents; interleaved with ruled paper, \$1.05.

Cloth bound, \$1.40; interleaved with ruled paper, \$1.75.

A CATALOGUE OF ROMAN COINS, *Compiled by Gilbert Askew, F.S.A.*

A most useful reference guide for the collector; 3,340 coins described, historical notes, articles on denominations, reverse types, etc. 128 pp. 295 illustrations.

Stiff paper covers, 70 cents With list of gold coins and 5 plates, cloth bound, \$1.40

A CATALOGUE OF THE COPPER COINS AND TOKENS OF THE BRITISH ISLES, *Compiled by H. A. Seaby and P. J. Seaby*

Stiff paper covers, 70 cents; interleaved with ruled paper, \$1.05.

Cloth bound (ready about Easter), \$1.40; interleaved, \$1.75.

B. A. SEABY, Ltd.

Dealers in Coins and Medals, Numismatic Publishers

65, Great Portland Street, LONDON, W. 1, England

(Canadian Agent: Patricia Seaby, Apt. 3, 2673 Bloor St. W., Toronto 18)

A GOOD SEASON OPENER

U. S. Eagles

1801 Unc. Sli. edge dent	\$97.00
1847 V.F.	31.00
1849 X.F.	32.50
1907-D Rare. A.U.	42.50
1910-D Unc. Luster	28.00

U. S. Double Eagles

1907-D Liberty Head. Unc. Small planchet peel rev.	49.00
--	-------

Pioneer Gold

1854 Gold Dollar. Oct. 10 stars. Unc. Lee No. 13	11.50
1854 Half Dollar. No insprct. within wreath. 11 stars. Bril. Proof. Lee No. 22	9.00
1863 Gold Dollar, Octagon Indian Head. 13 stars. Bril. Unc.	10.00
1864 Half Dollar, Octagon 13 stars. Unc. Lee No. 17-A	9.00

FOREIGN

Afghanistan

(1926) 1304 Amamullah Amani Regnal. Year 8. Toughra. 1 Mohur. Larger than \$5.00 size. Temple on rev. Very rare. Unc.	25.00
--	-------

Argentina

1888 5 Pesos. Very scarce. A.U. ..	27.00
------------------------------------	-------

Austria

1896 10 Cor. Unc.	8.00
1915 4 Ducats. Larger than \$20.00 but thin. Bril. proof	45.00
1915 Ducat. Or \$2½ size. Franz Joseph. Wire edge both sides. Bril. unc.	12.50

Colombia

1761 PN 2 Scudos. Ferd. VI. X.F. ..	30.00
1744 Popayan. ½ Scudo. Philip V. V.F.	8.50
1825 Peso. Bogota mint. A.U.	8.00
1826 Bogota. Peso JF. A.U.	7.50
1842 B Peso. Unc.	7.50
1846 PN 16 Pesos. UE after Papay- an. Very rare. Not listed in WR	95.00
1846 PN 2 Pesos. UE after Papay- an. Scarce. X.F.	9.00

Costa Rica

1847 CR ½ Escudo. C of mint mark reversed. Unc.	10.00
---	-------

1849 CR 1 Escudo. CS for Costa Rica. Lion with inscription. Rare. Last year. X.F.	\$25.00
1849 CR 1 Escudo. JB. Unc.	15.00
1854 CR Dollar. Liberty standing. Bril. unc.	7.00
1870 10 Pesos. V.F.	22.50

Cuba

1916 2 Pesos. Unc.	8.00
-------------------------	------

Denmark

1873 20 Kroner. Unc.	15.00
---------------------------	-------

France

1851 A 20 Francs. Female head. A.U.	15.00
1852 A 20 Francs. Napoleon. A.U. ..	13.50
1852 A 20 Francs or \$4.00 size. Napoleon. X.F.	12.50
1856 A 20 Fr. Napoleon. X.F.	12.50
1858 20 Fr. Napoleon III. X.F. ...	12.50
1859 A 20 Fr. Napoleon. Ex.F.	13.00
1860 HB 20 Fr. Napoleon. Ex.F. ..	13.00
1868 5 Fr. Napoleon III. X.F.	6.00
1876 A 20 Fr. Recording Angel and rooster. Bril. unc.	13.00
1876 A 20 Fr. or \$4. size. Record- ing Angel and rooster. Small scratch rev. A.U.	12.50
1896 A 20 Fr. Recording Angel and rooster. A.U.	13.00
1899 10 Fr. Unc., proof surface	13.00
1907 20 Fr. or \$4.00 size. Bril. unc. Full mint frost	13.00

Germany

1877 A 5 Marks. Prussia. A.U.	6.50
1888 A Prussia 20 Marks. Freder- ick. Bril. unc.	14.00
1888 A Frederick 20 Mark Prussia. Unc.	13.00
1888 A 20 Marks Prussia Wilhelm. A.U.	13.00
1888 A 10 Marks Friederick. Unc. ..	7.25
1888 A Prussia. 10 Marks. Frieder- ick. Unc.	7.25
1890 A Prussia 10 Marks Wilhelm II. X.F.	6.50
1896 Prussia 10 Marks Wilhelm II. A.U.	6.75

O. B. WINDAU

1565 East 17 Street

Cleveland 14, Ohio



NEW! FOLDERS FOR CANADIAN COINS...

Now, two folders for Canadian cents—one for large cents (1858 to 1920) and one for small cents (starting 1920). An inexpensive but convenient way to protect and classify your collection. Folders fold flat to

book size for storing. Ask for these Whitman coin

folders and other hobby helps at your hobby dealer.

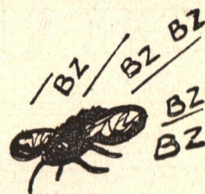
25¢
EACH

Coin Folders for 30 Different U. S. Type Coins . . . 25¢ EACH

WHITMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY • RACINE, WISCONSIN

Division of Western Printing and Lithographing Company, One of the World's Largest Color Lithographers

Look Out!
**LITTLE FELLOW—
There IS a Difference!**



OUR AUCTION SALES

Are conducted in the inter-
ests of the collector.

GOOD SERVICE

Promotes our business.

WHY NOT

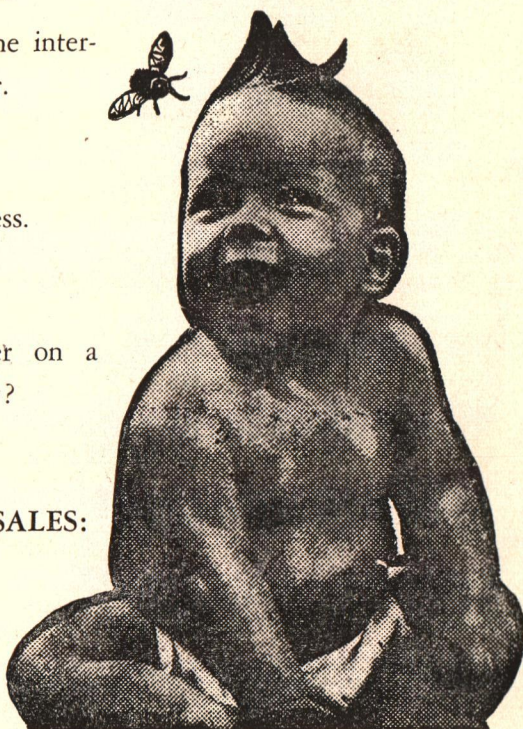
Start that youngster on a
collection right now?

OUR NEXT THREE SALES:

Nov. 15, 1950

January 15, 1951

March 15, 1951



THINK what the collection started today will mean tomorrow! Let's
become acquainted. Secure our auction terms.

— *Get on our Mailing List* —

QUEEN CITY COIN SALES

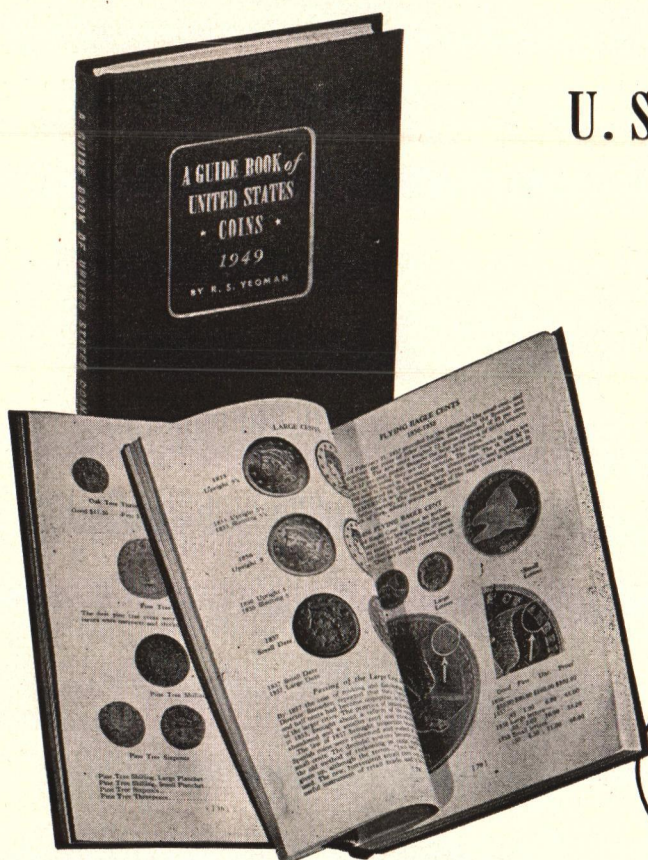
Forrest P. Howe, Manager

Phone 2747

204 West 8th Street

Cincinnati 2, Ohio

THE RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY ON U. S. COINS



150

256 pages packed with helpful information

Being the biggest selling book in its field, the Whitman Guide Book of United States Coins has proved itself an indispensable aid for coin collectors. It provides 256 pages of helpful, authoritative information. In addition to a brief history of American coinage, fully illustrated information is presented regarding all coins, plus a catalog and price list (1616 to date). Handsomely bound in cloth, with gold stamped cover. Size $5\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Available at your hobby dealer for only \$1.50.

WHITMAN PUBLISHING CO. • RACINE, WISCONSIN

SEPTEMBER, 1950

A405

Stack's

Take pleasure in announcing that the

M. H. HORN

Collection of U. S. coins will be
sold at PUBLIC AUCTION* sale on
September 22, 23, 1950



One of the highlights in this interesting consignment is a virtually complete set of PROOF coins by years from 1856 through 1915, and many rarities in the other series.

Also included in this sale is a fine consignment of ancient and foreign coins in silver and gold.



Stack's

12 West 46th Street

New York 19, N. Y.

* Did you know that over 100 people personally attended our PUBLIC AUCTION sale of June 29th? If interested in selling your collection, write now. It costs no more to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, and prices realized are usually much higher than at an all-mail sale.

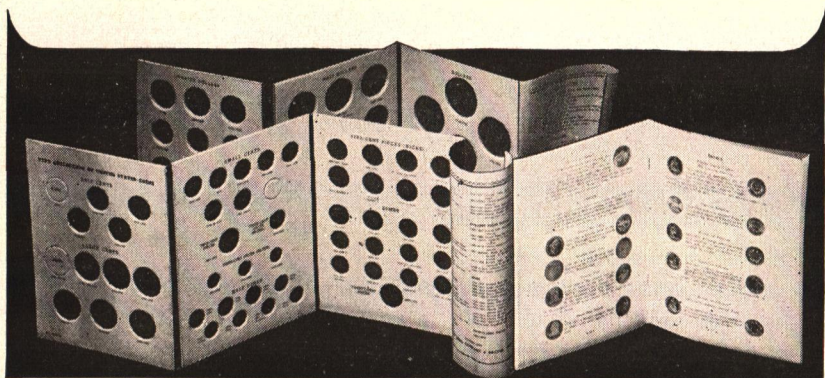


COLLECT U. S. TYPE COINS

ALL THIS
FOR ONLY
\$1⁰⁰

1. Handbook of U. S. Type Coins
2. Folder for Half Cents, Cents, Two Cent Pieces, and on up to Twenty Cent Pieces
3. Folder for Quarters, Halves and Silver Dollars
4. Slide Case Container

Complete, convenient, compact . . . that's this new Whitman package for coin collectors! The handbook provides a simple outline of U. S. coin types, while the numerous illustrations help you to identify the types and important varieties without guesswork. The two folders will conveniently house your collection, from half cents to silver dollars. In a slide case container . . . all for only \$1.00.



See Your Coin Dealer

WHITMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
DEPT. HT • RACINE, WISCONSIN

GIMBELS COIN DEPARTMENT

U. S. and Foreign Coins • Books • Publications • Albums • Accessories

COMPLETE SETS OF U. S. COINS FOR SALE

All coins are as described. Satisfaction is guaranteed unconditionally, or purchase price will be refunded at once without question. All sets are mounted in National or American Coin Albums.

1. **HALF CENTS.** 1793-1857. Lacking the two 1796's, the 1797 lettered edge, and the rare proofs. Early dates are Good to Fine; after 1804 Fine to Unc. 1793 is VG, 1802 is F, 1811 is F. 47 pieces. Worth \$300.00.....\$ **225.00**
2. **FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENTS.** 1856-1909-S, complete. Each coin is **Proof** except 1857, the two 1858's, 1864-L, 1908-S, 1909-S, which are **Unc.** Catalogue value is \$763.75..... **650.00**
3. **FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENTS.** 1856-1909-S, complete. Each coin is **Unc.** except the 1872 which is **Proof.** Catalogue value is \$536.60 **425.00**
4. **LINCOLN CENTS.** 1909-1949, complete. A red **UNC.** set as finely matched as is possible for these difficult coins. Catalogue value is \$221.70 but worth more **200.00**
5. **2 CENTS.** 1864-1873, complete. Each coin is **Proof** except the 1864 small motto which is **Unc.** Catalogue value is \$217.50..... **175.00**
6. **2 CENTS.** 1864-1873, complete. Each coin is **Proof** except the two 1864's and the 1865 which are **Unc.** Catalogue value is \$189.75..... **160.00**
7. **3 CENTS NICKEL.** 1865-1889, complete, including the overdate. Each coin is **Proof** except the 1865 which is **Unc.** Catalogue value is \$276.50 **220.00**
8. **3 CENTS SILVER.** 1851-1873, complete. 1851 to 1857 are **Unc.**; 1858-1873 are **Proof.** Catalogue value is \$294.50..... **235.00**
9. **SHIELD NICKELS.** 1866-1883, complete. Each coin is **Proof** except the 1867 Rays which is **Unc.** Catalogue value is \$414.50..... **325.00**
10. **SHIELD NICKELS.** 1866-1883, complete. 1866-1874 are **Unc.**; 1875-1883 are **Proof.** Catalogue value is \$339.50..... **275.00**
11. **LIBERTY HEAD NICKELS.** 1883-1912-S, complete. Each coin is **Proof** except the 1912-D and 1912-S which are **Unc.** Catalogue value is \$236.50 **185.00**
12. **LIBERTY HEAD NICKELS.** 1883-1912-S, complete. This set is mixed in condition. The commoner dates are **Unc.**; the better dates are **Proof.** Catalogue value is \$190.00..... **150.00**
13. **BUFFALO NICKELS.** 1913-1938-D, complete (No overdate). Each coin is **Unc.** Although these coins catalogue \$782.90, they brought \$858.15 in a recent auction..... **675.00**
14. **JEFFERSON NICKELS.** 1938-1948, complete. Each coin is **Unc.**..... **8.00**
15. **SETS NO. 9, 11, 13, 14 above,** sold as a group. These sets represent the complete nickel five cents coinage of our country in the choicest available condition. Here indeed is an excellent opportunity for the wise collector **1125.00**
16. **HALF DIMES.** 1794-1873-S. Complete set of all dates and mint marks (as made for National Coin Pages) except the 1802; hence, does not include the 1859 without U.S.A. or the common minor varieties of the middle years. It does include, however, the 1860 without U.S.A., and the **1792 Half Disme in EF condition.** Early dates average choice VF-EF, only 5 of the 12 being F. The 1805 is F; 1853-O No Arrows is **Unc.**; 1860 without U.S.A. is **Unc.** After 1860, the "P" mints are proofs. Choice condition throughout, only the 1848-O and 1854-O being VG. Mounted in three National Coin pages, each opening occupied. **Detailed list sent on request.** Would cost about \$1250.00 to acquire singly..... **1075.00**
17. **20 CENTS.** 1875-1878, complete. (No 1876-CC.) The "P" Mints are **Proof**; the mint marks are **Unc.** Catalogue value is \$141.00..... **125.00**
18. **QUARTERS, STANDING LIBERTY.** 1916-1930-S, complete. (No overdate.) Each coin is **Unc.** Although these coins catalogue at \$591.50, they realized \$623.40 at a recent auction sale and have been offered at private sale for as high as \$725.00..... **525.00**
19. **QUARTERS, WASHINGTON.** 1932-1949, complete. Each coin is **Unc.** **70.00**

(Continued on Next Page)

ANCIENT GREEK SILVER

From the J. Freeman MacRaedy collection.

SYRACUSE B.C. 500-478 Tetradrachm. Obv. Arethusa. Rev. Quadriga, V. fine	\$ 60.00
SYRACUSE B.C. 485-478 Tetradrachm. Obv. Artemus. Rev. Quadriga, fine	50.00
SYRACUSE B.C. 450-474 Tetradrachm. Fine and sharp	70.00
PERGAMUM B.C. 241-197 Tetradrachm. Attalus I. Very fine	60.00
PAMPHYLIA B.C. 190-36 Tetradrachm. Side. Very fine, weakly struck	17.50
MACEDON B.C. 359-336 Tetradrachm. Phillip II. Very fine	40.00
MACEDON B.C. 306-283 Tetradrachm. Demetrius Poliorcetes, Fine, rare	125.00
SYRIA B.C. 293-281 Tetradrachm. Antiochus I (Portrait). Fine	25.00
SYRIA B.C. 222-187 Tetradrachm. Antiochus III. Very fine	25.00
SYRIA B.C. 164-162 Tetradrachm. Antiochus V Eupator. V. fine, edge defect	22.50
PERGAMUM B.C. 263-241 Tetradrachm. Eumenes I Bust Philataerus. V. fine	40.00
SICYON B.C. 400-323 Stater Obv. Chimaera. Rev. Dove. V. fine	25.00
CARTHAGE B.C. 410-310 Tetradrachm. Obv. Persephone. Rev. Horse head. V. fine	50.00
THRACE B.C. 355-281 Tetradrachm. Lysimachus. Very fine and sharp	27.50
EGYPT B.C. 285-246 DEKADRACHM. ARSINOE II. EXTREMELY FINE, choice	75.00
THURIUM B.C. 425-400 Stater Obv. Helmeted Athena. Rev. Bull, V. fine	25.00
ASPENDUS B.C. 400-300 Stater Obv. Two men. Ex. fine	40.00
CORINTH B.C. 350-338 Stater Obv. Bust Athena. Rev. Pegasus. V. fine	20.00
SICILY B.C. 215-212 12 Litrae Syracuse, Very fine	57.50

The above is only a partial listing of ancient coins available. Serious collectors are invited to send their want list to us; we also have an extensive stock of U. S. and foreign coins in gold, silver, bronze, etc.

Stack's

12 West 46th Street

New York 19, N. Y.

Cable: STACKOIN

FELIX CHRUSZCZ

A. N. A. 16581

Kleine Johannisstrasse 6

(24a) Hamburg 11, Germany

ANCIENT AND FOREIGN SILVER

234.	SICILY. Gela. Tetradrachm, c.450 B.C. Quadriga with Nike R. Forepart of bearded manheaded bull. V.F.	\$19.50
235.	MACEDON. Alexander the Great, 336-323 B.C. Tetradrachm. Head of Herakles, wearing lion-skin. R. Zeus seated l., holding eagle, double-axe below throne (Caria). Almost V.F.	6.00
236.	MACEDON. Similar type. F.	4.75
237.	MACEDON under the Romans. Tetradrachm, 158-146 B.C. Macedonian shield with bust of Artemis. R. Club in oak-wreath. Almost V.F.	5.85
238.	ATTICA. Athens, 490-430 B.C. Tetradrachm. Helmeted head of Athena. R. Owl r. with spray of olive and crescent. V.F.	10.50
239.	PONTOS. Mithradates VI., 120-63 B.C. Tetradrachm. Head of the king r. R. Pegasus grazing l. in ivy-wreath. Of semi-barbarous style. F.	9.50
240.	CARIA. Onidus. Tetrobol, c.250 B.C. Head of Artemis r. R. Tripod. F.	3.00
241.	SYRIA. Seleucus I., 306-280 B.C. Tetradrachm, style of Alexander the Great. Head of Herakles, wearing lion-skin. Rs. Zeus seated l., holding eagle, in field l. anchor. V.F.	10.00
242.	PARTHIA. Vonones I., 8-12 A.D. Drachm. Bust r. R. Nike r. Pet. 5. V.F.	1.80
243.	Ruffle-buttons. Two stater of Corinth and Leucas, 350-300 B.C. Head of Athena. R. Pegasus. F.	5.00
244.	ROMAN COINS. Tiberius, 14-37 A.D. Provincial Coinage. Cappadocia. Denar. Bare head of Germanicus r. R. Radiate head of Augustus l. Coh. 2 (100 frcs.) BMC 105 etc. Fair	5.00
245.	Otho, 69 A.D. Denar. Bare head l. R. Securitas standing l. C.15. F.	3.00
246.	Trajan, 98-117. Dupondius. Radiate head r. R. Abundantia seated l. C.618. V.F.	3.00
247.	Hadrian, 117-138. Sestertius. R. Felicitas standing l., holding olive-branch and caduceus. C.616. Almost fine	2.00
248.	Antoninus Pius, 138-161. Sestertius. R. Salus seated l. C.739.F./fair	2.00
249.	Lucilla, died 183 A.D. Sestertius. R. Venus standing l. C.72. F.	2.50
250.	Denmark. Christian V., 1670-99. Med. 1676. Conquest of Visby and Gotland. Bust r. R. Lamb with banner of the cross. v. Loon III, 189. 45 mm. 40 g. F.	10.00
251.	— Christian VII., 1766-1808. Med. 1796 (by Abramson) Minister Struensee. Bust r. R. Mercur l. 42 mm. 28 g. V.F.	6.00
252.	France. Med. 1793. Death of Louis XVI. Head r. R. Gallia seated r. Henin 473. 34 mm. 14 g. Proof	1.45
253.	— Med. 1793. Death of Marie Antoinette. Bust l. R. Fury. Henin 536. 30 mm. 9 g. With stamped description. E.F.	2.25
254.	— Med. 1799 (by Galle) Conquest of Upper-Egypt. Bust of Isis l. R. Palm-tree with crocodile. Henin 896.35 mm. 21 g. E.F.	2.75
255.	— Napoleon I. Med. 1805. Coronation at Milan. Head l. R. Coronation. Brams. 420. 42 mm. 44 g. V.F.	4.75
256.	Russia. Elisabeth. Rouble 1742. Bust r. R. Double eagle. V.F.	2.75
257.	— Alexander I. Med. 1810 (by Leberecht) 100th Anniversary of occupation of Riga. Heads of Peter the Great and Alexander I. R. view of the city. Reichel 3183. 65 mm. 62 g. V.F.	7.00
258.	Mexico. Carl IV. 8 Reales 1795 F.M. Bust r. R. Arms. F.	1.35
259.	— Ferdinand VII. 8 Reales 1813 J.J. Similar. F.	1.35
260.	Mozambique. Marie II. Onca 1845. M.R. Value. With 5 countermarks. Fair	3.00
261.	Holy Roman Empire. Rudolph II. Taler 1607, Budweis. Bust r. R. Crowned double eagle. Extremely rare, according to Miller-Aichholz only collect. Janovski. V.F.	35.00
262.	— Taler 1605, Tirol. Bust r. R. Crowned shield with collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Almost FDC	2.75
263.	— Taler 1605, Tirol. Similar. V.F.	2.25
264.	— Taler 1603, Tirol. Similar. Almost FDC	2.75
265.	— Taler 1606, Alsace. Similar. F.	1.85
266.	— Arch-duke Leopold. Taler 1621, Tirol. Bust r. R. Crowned shield. V.F.	2.25
267.	— Leopold I. Satirical-Med. 1688 to the alliance of France and Great Britain with Turkey. The allied monarchs. R. Satan, crescent and lilies. v. Loon III, 372.37 mm. 28 g. V.F.	6.00
268.	— Taler 1694, Tirol. Similar Nr. 262. V.F.	1.75
269.	— Taler 1696, Tirol. Similar. V.F.	1.75
270.	Hungary. Matthias II., 1612-19. Taler 1620 (sic!) K-B. Bust r. R. Crowned double eagle. V.F.	2.60
271.	Bavaria. Maximilian I. Taler 1625. Arms. R. The Virgin. V.F.	2.00
272.	— Max. III. Joseph. Taler 1754 of Munich. Bust. R. Similar. V.F.	1.60
273.	— Luitpold. 5 Marks 1911, 90th birthday. Jaeger 50. Proof	4.20
274.	Brandenburg-Franconia, Bayreuth. George William. Square-Taler 1726 at the shooting at the popinjay. Eagle. R. Pole for the wooden bird, etc. Schulthess 6113. 38 mm. 29 g. V.F. Rare!	22.00
275.	Prussia. William I. Taler 1868 A. Schwalb. 209. Proof	2.40
276.	Brunswick-Luneburg. Christian v. Minden. ½ Taler 1624. Bust r. R. Arms. Fiala, Knigge, Knyph. Very rare! Fine	4.75
277.	Brunswick, William. Double taler 1865. 25th anniversary of reign. Schw. 64. E.F.	2.50
278.	Brunswick, city. Taler 1624. Crested shield. R. Crowned double eagle. Knyph. 4897 var. Knigge 4217 var. V.F.	12.00
279.	— Taler 1629. Similar. Knyph. 4901, Knigge 4221 var. V.F.	12.00
280.	Donauworth. Taler 1544. Crowned double eagle. R. Bust of Charles V. Gebhardt 69. V.F.	3.80

(Continued on next page)

20. **HALF DOLLARS, BARBER DESIGN.** 1892-1915-S, complete. The "P" Mints are **Proof** except the 1895, 1898, 1902 which are **Unc.** The mint marks are all **Unc.** except that 5 or 6 pieces show the slightest kind of cabinet friction on the high spots, although they retain their original lustre. A set like this can be assembled only with the greatest difficulty and after a great length of time. On the few occasions that the rare dates appear on the market, they consistently bring above catalogue value. The coins in this set catalogue at \$1264.50 but are worth considerably more. A very rare and valuable set. **\$1200.00**
21. **HALF DOLLARS, STANDING LIBERTY.** 1916-1947-D, complete. Each coin is **Unc.** Like the Barber Half Dollars above, this set is just as difficult to assemble in this choice **Unc.** condition. Although these coins catalogue at \$877.50, they realized \$1087.40 at a recent auction. Very rare and desirable. **900.00**
22. **TRADE DOLLARS.** 1873-1883, complete. The "P" mints are **Proof**; the mint marks are **Unc.** Although these coins catalogue at \$393.50, they realized \$459.50 at a recent auction. **375.00**
23. **PEACE DOLLARS.** 1923-1935-S, complete. Each coin is **Unc.** Catalogues at \$77.50. **65.00**
24. **PROOF SETS.** 1936-1942, complete. Seven sets in all. **95.00**
25. **3 DOLLARS GOLD.** 1854-1889. Complete set of all dates and mints except 1854-D and 1875. (Naturally, no 1870-S.) 40 coins in all, mounted in lucite. The 1855-S is F; the 1854-O, 1860-S, and 1873 are VF; all the others are choice EF, **Unc.** and **Proof.** **Detailed list sent on request.** At current prices, these coins would cost about \$2300.00 to assemble. **1975.00**
26. **10 DOLLARS GOLD.** Complete date set 1795-1804. Contains 1795, 1796, 1797 large eagle, 1798/7 4 stars, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1804. Each coin is choice EF or about **Unc.** and has original lustre. Would cost about \$1550.00 to assemble singly. The 9 pieces. **1350.00**

COMPLETE U. S. PROOF SETS BELOW CATALOGUE VALUE

Date	No. of Pieces	Price	Date	No. of Pieces	Price
27. 1869	10	\$102.50	36. 1888	7	\$ 36.00
28. 1878	10	165.00	37. 1893	6	35.00
29. 1879	8	52.50	38. 1894	6	37.50
30. 1880	8	57.50	39. 1895	5 (No Del.)	32.50
31. 1881	8	50.00	40. 1904	6	52.50
32. 1882	8	43.00	41. 1905	5	22.50
33. 1883	10	52.50	42. 1909	5	25.00
34. 1885	7	54.50	43. 1910	5	25.00
35. 1886	7	47.50	44. 1913	5	35.00

COMPLETE SETS OF FOREIGN GOLD COINS

45. **CUBA.** Set 20, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1 Pesos 1915, 16. **Unc.** **\$165.00**
46. **CZECHOSLOVAKIA.** Set 10, 5, 2, 1 Ducats 1931-36. **Unc.** **275.00**
47. **DANISH WEST INDIES.** Set 10, 4 Dollars 1904. **Unc.** **75.00**
48. **GREAT BRITAIN.** Victoria Jubilee gold and silver set 1887. From 5 Pounds to 3 Pence. 4 gold and 7 silver coins in original case. **Proofs.** **245.00**
49. **Coronation gold and silver set 1902.** Edward VII. From 5 Pounds to Maundy 1 Pence. 4 gold and 9 silver coins in original case. Sand blast proof. **245.00**
50. **Coronation gold set 1937.** George VI. 5, 2, 1, 1/2 Pounds in original case. **Proofs** **235.00**
51. **GUATEMALA.** Set 20, 10, 5, 4 Pesos 1869. Head of Carrera. **Unc.** **175.00**
52. **JAPAN.** Set 20, 10, 5 Yen 1904. **Unc.** **80.00**
53. **LIECHTENSTEIN.** Set 20, 10 Francs 1946. **Unc.** **45.00**
54. **RUSSIA.** Set platinum 12, 63, 3 Roubles. Dates 1833, 1829, 1828. **Proofs.** .. **650.00**

Your want list is solicited for any single U. S. coin, foreign gold, or foreign silver dollars. Our stock may contain the coins for which you are looking.

GIMBELS COIN DEPARTMENT

33rd Street and Broadway

New York 1, N. Y.

Send Your Buys or Offers to . . .

PRECIOUS MINERALS, INC.

First National Bank Building

CINCINNATI 2, OHIO

Tel. CHerry 8076



GOLD COIN COLLECTIONS BOUGHT AND SOLD

"NONE TOO SMALL, NONE TOO LARGE"

**GOLD COINS MUST BE OF STRICTLY NUMISMATIC VALUE,
LAWFULLY ACQUIRED**



ALL TRANSACTIONS ON CASH BASIS

Coins subject to our approval before purchase.

Coins sold to us may be shipped, charges prepaid, to
Lincoln National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio
for our inspection and approval.

Coins subject to prior sale without notice.

Write Today



PRECIOUS MINERALS, INC.

Albert W. Ault, A.N.A. 8029, *Manager*

281. Erbach. Ludwig, Joh. Casimir and Georg Albrecht. Taler 1623. Crested shield. R. Crowned double eagle. Joseph 15c. Border slightly damaged, but V.F.	\$ 4.75
282. Frankfort on Main. Taler 1622. Ornate cross, shield with eagle of the city in centre. R. Crowned double eagle. Fine	2.15
283. — Taler 1624. Similar. V.F.	3.00
284. Friburg in Saxonia. Med. 1866. 100th Anniversary of the foundation of the college for the science of mining. Bust of Xaver and Johann I. R. Industry seated between two miners. Merseburger 2515. 41 mm. 33 g. FDC	5.20
285. Gandersheim. Elisabeth Ernest. Anton.v.Sachsen-Meiningen. Med. 1763 (v.Wahl) 50th anniversary of enthronisation. Bust r. Rs. Inscription. Knyph.4880. 42 mm. 26 g. Very rare! V.F.	8.35
286. Hamburg. Square Med. 1708 (Klippe) Imperial Commission. Inscription. R. View of the city. Gaed.1704. 34 mm. 21 g. Fine	5.00
287. Hannover. Ernst August. Taler 1848. Schw.103. FDC	2.40
288. Hohenlohe. Neuenstein-Waldenburg in company. Taler 1609. Two helmets. R. Chevalier 1. Albrecht 54. V.F.	4.75
289. Hohenlohe-Waldenburg. Ludwig Eberhard v. Pfedelbach. Taler 1622. Two helmets. R. Crowned double eagle. Albrecht 221 only in gold. Seeming imited! FDC	95.00
290. Joachimsthal. Med. undated (about 1550) by Nickl Mille. Holy Trinity. R. Temple. Katz 412. 40.5 mm. 15.65 g. Old casting. Fine	2.85
291. Kaufbeuren. Taler. 1548. Arms. R. Bust of Charles V. Bernh. 129. Fine.	4.75
292. Konstanz. ½ Taler 1623. Arms between date. R. Crowned double eagle. Haller 2319. Fine. Very rare!	12.00
293. Luneburg. Taler 1622. Castle with three towers, shield with lion in gate. R. Crowned double eagle. Knyph.5051 var. Nearly fine.	4.75
294. Mansfeld-Schraplau. Henry II. ½ Taler 1595. Crested shield. R. St. George as knight on horseback, swinging sword. Tornau 1002 a. V.F. and very rare!	7.00
295. Montfort. Franz Xaver. Taler 1759. Bust r. R. Arms. Fine.	6.00
296. Munster. Sede vacante 1719. Med. 1719 (by Werner) St. Paul standing in arms. Rs. Charles the Great in arms. Schult.4582. 49 mm. 43 g. FDC.	5.25
297. Nassau. Adolph. Double Taler 1860. Schw. 155. VF.	2.50
298. Nuremberg. Square Med. (Klippe) 1705 (by Nurnberger) on the good harvest. Inscription in wreath. R. Women on altar in country with rainbow. 32 mm. 7 g. VF, with ear.	4.50
299. Oettingen. Ludwig Eberhard. Taler 1624. Crested shield. R. Crowned double eagle. Loffelholz 239. VF.	3.35
300. — Taler 1625. Similar. Loff.263. VF. Rare year!	6.00
301. Oettingen-Wallerstein. Ignatz. Taler 1694. Vase with flowers. R. Crested shield. Loff.393. VF.	16.50
302. Olmütz. Charles II.v.Liechtenstein. Taler 1678. Bust r. R. Arms. Mayer 238. Fine.	7.50
303. Paar. Wenzel. ½ Taler 1794. Head r. R. Crowned double eagle. Cat.Schulth.5495. FDC	7.00
304. Palatinate. Zweibrucken-Veldenz. Johann II. Taler 1626 H.T. Bust r. R. Shield, five crests above. Exter II,66,60. VF. Extremely rare!	47.50
305. Rantzau. Christian. Taler 1657. Bust r. R. Shield, three crests above. Lange 1009. Meyer 8. Fine. Rare!	30.00
306. Saxonia. Johann Georg I. Taler 1630. Bust r. R. Shield, six crests above. Engelhardt 631. With old handle. Fine.	2.50
307. — Joh. Georg II. Taler 1671 to the investing with the order of the garter. St. George as knight on horseback. R. Inscription in wreath. Tentzel 57,V. Franks 205. 48 mm. With old handle. Almost V.F.	8.00
308. — Friedr. August II. Mining talar 1757 during the Prussian occupation. Bust r. R. Crowned two arms. Eng.1451. VF.	4.30
309. — Gotha-Altenburg. Friedrich I. Florin 1690 I-T with countermark of the Franconian-district. FC, above 60.N. Bust r. R. Shield, six crests above. Ampach 13641. Very rare! Fine.	17.75
310. — ½ Taler 1691 on his dead. Bust r. R. Inscription in arms. Tentzel 71,IV. Fine. Very rare!	10.60
311. — Friedrich II. Florin 1693 I-T. Bust r.R.Arms. Madai 6745. Fine. Very rare!	4.75
312. — Meiningen. Bernhard. Taler 1692. Consecration of the church in the castle Elisabethburg. Bust r. R. View of the castle. Tentzel 87,IV. Fine. Rare!	9.70
313. — Taler 1694. Bust r. R. Shield, six crests above. Madai 1537. Cleft on the edge, but fine. Very rare!	11.75
314. — Maria Hedwig, wife of Bernhard III. Taler 1680 on their death. Bust. R. Inscription in arms. Madai 1535. Fine. Rare!	18.75
315. — Saalfeld. Joh.Ernst. Taler 1694. Bust r. R. Shield, six crests above. Tentzel 96,III. Madai 4027. Fine. Rare!	14.35
316. Salzburg. Paris. Taler 1621. Arms. R.St.Rudbertus. Fine.	1.85
317. — Taler 1624. Madonna. R.St.Rudbertus. VF.	1.85
318. Worms. Taler 1620. Arms. R.Crowned double eagle. Joseph 333. VF. Very rare!	24.00

Orders placed by air mail will be confirmed by me also by air mail, with advice as to what I can reserve. Within three days after receipt of check (please no postal money-orders and no banknotes, only checks!) I shall have the export permit and on the same day yet the order is sent off, POSTAGE OR FREIGHT paid.

FELIX CHRUSZCZ

Coins — Medals — Paper Money

Kleine Johannisstrasse 6

(24a) Hamburg 11, Germany

A. N. A. 16581

Tel.: Hamburg 34 60 71

Cables: Philatelie Hamburg

Bankers: Volksbank Hamburg von 1861

LINCOLN CENTS TO HALVES

LINCOLN CENTS			
	VG.	F.	VF.
1909-S VDB	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$10.00
1909-S, 1931-S .....	.75	1.00	1.25
1910-S, 11-S, 12-S .....	.10	.25	.40
1911-D, 12-D, 13-D .....	.10	.30	.60
1913-S, 14-S, 15-S .....	.10	.30	.60
1914-D	2.00	3.00	5.00
1921-S, 23-S, 24-S .....	.10	.30	.60
1922-D .....	.15	.25	.45
1924-D .....	.30	.50	1.00
1926-S, 31-D, 33-D .....	.10	.15	.30
All others .....	.05	.15	.25

LIBERTY NICKELS			
	G.	VG.	F.
1883-NC, Unc. .50..\$..	\$.10	\$.15	\$.25
83-C, 84, 87, 88 .....	.25	.50	1.00
1885 Fr. 4.50	6.50	8.95	12.95
1886 Fr. .95	1.50	2.50	4.95
1889-1900 .....	.15	.25	.50
1901-1912 .....	.10	.15	.25
1912-D .....	.10	.20	.50
1912-S	1.50	2.50	4.50

BUFFALO NICKELS			
	G.	VG.	F.
13-P T1 or 2	\$.10	\$.15	\$.25
14-P to 27-P .....	.10	.20	.30
14-P to 27-P Just a shade from Unc.	\$1.50		
13-D T1 Fr. .15 .....	.25	.50	.75
13-S T1 Fr. .25 .....	.50	.75	1.25
13-D T2 Fr. .40 .....	.75	1.25	2.25
13-S T2 Fr. 1.25	3.95	6.95	9.95
14-D Fr. .25 .....	.45	.95	1.75
15-S, 17-S Fr. .25 .....	.40	.65	1.50
14-S, 21-S Fr. .25 .....	.40	.65	1.50
24-S, 26-S Fr. .25 .....	.40	.65	1.50
15-D, 16-D-S .....	.25	.45	.75
17-D, 18-D-S .....	.25	.45	.75
19-D-S, 20-D-S .....	.25	.45	.75
23-S, 24-D, 27-D-S .....	.20	.40	.65
25-D-S, 26-D .....	.25	.45	.65
30-S, 31-S .....		.25	.35
18-D ov 7 Fr. 1.25..	2.95	4.95	8.50
1937-D 3 Legged "O" .....		.125	1.95
All others .....		.15	.25

BARBER DIMES			
	G.	VG.	F.
1892-P-O, 93-P, 94-P, 96-P \$	.30	\$.50	\$1.00
93-O-S, 98-O-S, 99-O-S ..	.35	.65	1.00
92-S, 94-O, 95-P-S Fr. 95..	1.50	2.50	3.95
1895-O Fair 4.95	8.50	10.00	15.00
96-O-S, 97-O-S, 01-S Fr. 95	1.50	2.50	3.95
1900-P-O-S, 01-P-O, 97-P ..	.35	.65	1.00
02-S, 03-S, 04-S Fr. .50..	.75	1.25	1.95
1905 Microscopic "O" .....	.50	.75	1.00
10-S, 11-S, 13-S, 15-S .....	.35	.65	1.00
All the others .....	.25	.50	.75

MERCURY DIMES			
	VG.	F.	VF.
16-D Fr. \$2; G 3.25.\$4.25	\$7.50	\$9.75	\$32.50
21-P-D, 23-S .....	.25	.50	.75
25-D, 26-D-S .....	.25	.50	.75
30-S, 31-P-S-D .....	.35	.50	.75
1942 over 1 Dimes XF, \$5.00; Prac.			
Unc. \$7.50; Brill. Unc.			\$13.50
All others .....	.20	.30	.50

S. L. QUARTERS			
	VG.	F.	VF.
1916 Practically Uncirculated			\$65.00
1916	\$35.00		
17-P T1 18-S, 20-S .....	.50	\$.75	\$1.25
17-D-S-T1 .....	.75	1.25	2.00
17T2, 18-P-D .....	.75	1.25	2.00
17-D-S-T2, 1919-P	1.25	2.00	3.00
1918 over 17-S			40.00
1919-D-S AU \$20	2.50	3.50	5.50
1920-D AU \$20	3.50	5.00	7.50
1921	2.50	5.00	7.50
20, 23, 24 AU 2.50 .....	.50	.75	1.00
1923-S AU 17.50	5.50	8.00	12.50
24-D, 24-S	1.00	1.75	2.50
26-D-S, 27-D-S .....	.50	\$.75	\$1.25
All others .....	.50	.75	1.00
W.Q. 1932-D-S	1.00	1.50	2.50
W.Q. 1937-S .....		.50	.75
W.Q. All the others .....			.50

BARBER QUARTERS			
	G.	VG.	F.
92-P-O, 93-P-O, 94-P-O-S \$	.50	\$.75	\$1.25
92-S, 96-O, 97-S, 99-S .....	.75	1.25	2.00
93-S, 95-O-S .....	.50	1.00	1.50
95-P, 96-P, 97-P-O, 98-P-O-S	.50	.75	1.25
1896-S	4.50	7.50	10.00
1900-O, 01-O, 02-O-S .....	.75	1.25	2.00
1901-S	25.00	40.00	65.00
1901-S Abt. Gd. (clear date)	17.50		
03-S, 05-O, 08-S, 09-O .....	.75	1.25	2.00
11-D-S, 12-S, 13-P-D .....	.75	1.25	2.00
1913-S	5.50	7.50	10.00
1914-S, 1915-S .....	.75	1.25	2.00
All other dates .....	.40	.75	1.25

HALF DOLLARS			
	G.	VG.	F.
1892-O-S, 93-O-S	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.50
1894-O-S, 1895-O-S, 96-P ..	1.50	2.50	3.50
1896-O-S, 97-O-S	3.00	4.00	5.50
1900-O-S, 01-O-S	1.50	2.50	3.50
02-S, 03-S, 04-S	1.50	2.50	3.50
05-P-O, 09-O, 10-P	1.50	2.50	3.50
11-D-S, 12-D-S, 13-P-D	1.50	2.50	3.50
1916-S obv., 1917-D obv. ..	1.50	2.50	3.50
1917-S obv., 1917-D-S rev. ..	1.50	2.50	3.50
1921-P-D-S, 1938-D	1.50	2.50	3.50
1914-P-S, 1915-P	1.50	2.50	3.50
All the others	1.00	1.50	2.00

All coins are guaranteed to be as represented. Orders under \$5.00, 15c extra.

A. MANDEL

2302 Avenue O

A.N.A.

Brooklyn 10, New York

MEXICAN GOLD

The 20.00, 10.00 and 5.00 very fine; 2.50 and 2.00 uncirculated\$ 50.00

50.00, 20.00, 10.00, 5.00, 2.50 and 2.00 Pesos. The 50.00, 2.50 and 2.00 uncirculated, balance very fine 107.50

Both sets in Boards with cellophane windows.

10.00 Pesos Oaxaca, low grade gold, very fine 25.00

5.00 Pesos Oaxaca, low grade gold, very fine 10.00

WATKINS COIN COMPANY

P. O. Box 553

L. W. Hoffecker, Owner

El Paso, Texas

G. W. HOOBLER

832 South Sierra Bonita Ave.

Los Angeles 36, Calif.

SPECIALS

1892-93 Columbian Exposition Half Dollar (First strikes) Very attractive. Proof finish: Very bright	\$ 2.50
Iridescent Blue	2.25
1950 Choice Proof set (5 coins). In attractive Proof holder	3.50

BRILLIANT PROOF COIN SETS

1937-41 Lincoln Proof Cents (5)	7.90
(Catalogue \$11.25)	
1938-42 Jefferson Proof Nickels (5)	8.85
(Catalogue \$12.00)	
One each of above	16.00
Two sets unsold.	

COMMEMORATIVE HALVES

1946-D (B.T. Washington) Unc.	1.75
1946-S-P (B.T. Washington) Unc. Ea.	1.45
1946-P-D-S (Set of three)	4.00
1950-P-D-S (B.T. Washington) Unc. (Set of three)	8.50
1923-S (Monroe Doctrine) V.G.	1.75
1832-P (1) U. S. large copper one Cent Oval die break covers about 1/8 coin. V.G.	3.00
1932-S Washington Quarter (408,000 coined). Unc.	9.50
1893-S Half Dollar (740,000 coined). Unc.	12.50
1893-CC Silver Dollar (scarce) (677,000 coined). Unc.	12.50
1903-S Silver Dollar (1) Good	5.25
1934-S Peace Dollar, V.G. to F. 1,011,000 minted. Some wear, but clearly legible	4.00
1927-S Liberty Standing Quarter. Fine. Extremely rare (\$4000 coined). Recent sale reported \$80 for unc.	10.00

NICKELS (Rolls 40) Unc.

1949-P	\$2.50	1946-P-D	\$2.75	1942-S	\$3.75
1949-D	2.70	1946-S	5.85	1941-S	6.50
1948-P-D	2.70	1945-P-D-S	2.75	1940-S	6.50
1948-S	2.50	1944-S	3.25	1938-S-D	9.50
1947-P-D-S	2.70	1943-S	3.50		

LINCOLN CENTS

1917-S Good .12; fine .25; V.F.	\$.12
1919-S Good .05; fine .10; V.F. ....	.25
1921-S V.G. .25; fine 1.00; A.U.	6.00
1923-S V.G. .50; A.U.	4.50
1924-S Good .15; V.F. 1.50; A.U.	7.50
1925-S Good .10; fine 1.00; A.U.	5.00
1935-S Good .03; fine .....	.05
1938-S V.F. ....	.04
1939-S Fine .04; V.F. ....	.10
1941-S-P-D Fine .04; V.F. ....	.08
1942-P-D Fine .02; V.F. ....	.07
1944-S, 1950-S-P-D Fine .03; Unc. ....	.05

1949-S Nickels and Half Dollars, also all 1950-S new coins will be supplied when released and available here.

This list cancels all previous offerings. **TERMS:** Cash with order. Three days return privilege allowed. All orders \$5.00 or less, add 15 cents for mailing.

NUMISMATIC BOOKS

L'Origin de Monnaie. Babelon. Half leather	\$6.75
Illustrated Guide to Canadian Coins and Tokens. Breton. Paper covers	4.50
Coin Collecting. Coffin. Enlarged and improved edition of this popular book. Illustrated	3.00
Jewish Symbols on Ancient Jewish Coins. Romanoff	3.50
Greek Coins and Their Parent Cities. John Ward, F.S.A. 464 pages, hundreds of Illustrations	5.00
Coins of the Popes. Coffin. Illustrated	3.00

All books postpaid.

JOSEPH COFFIN

Room 802, 1182 Broadway

New York 1, N. Y.

\$25,000 LIQUIDATION OF SURPLUS STOCK

United States and foreign coins in all grades
Small lot of paper money
War Decorations
Retail and wholesale lots

Offered through a series of three mail bid sales
Write now for a copy of the first sale catalogue

JAMES P. RANDALL

P. O. Box 361

Coral Gables 34, Florida
(Established 1932)

DOLLARS

1875-S (Trade) Brill.	1886 BU	\$5.50	1896-S Prect. U.	\$5.75
Unc.	1889 BU	4.50	1896-S VF	2.75
1878 (8F) BU	1889-O VF	3.00	1900-O BU	3.75
1880-CC F+	1890-O BU	4.50	1900-S BU	4.00
1882-O Prect. U.	1892 Prect. U.	4.75	1904-P-S BU	3.75
1883-O BU	1891, 92-CC, BU	4.75	1925-P BU	6.00
1884-CC BU	1892-S VG	2.50	1934-S BU	13.00
1884-O AU	1894-O BU	4.25		
1885-O-S BU	1894-S BU	4.00		

SET OF PEACE DOLLARS

Brill. unc., all A-1 selection. Mounted in National Album\$69.50

QUARTERS

1902-S AU	\$10.75	1921 BU, full Head,	1927 BU	\$5.50
1917-D T1 BU		GEM	1927-D BU	3.00
Full Head	9.50	1923 BU, full Head .	1928-S BU	4.00
1918-S AU	6.75	1924 BU, full Head .	1930-S BU	3.75
1920 BU	4.00	1926 BU, full Head .		
1932-D (Wash.) AU	\$17.50,	Brill. U. (CHOICE)		\$29.75

BUFFALO NICKELS

1913-D T1 EF	\$ 1.75	1917-S VF	\$ 2.75	1930-S VF	\$.30
1913-S T1 AU	4.00	1920 AU	1.50	EF .....	.50
1913-D T2 EF	4.00	1924-D VF	1.00	1937-D (3-legg.) EF	2.50
1913-S T2 VF	12.00	1926-D VF	1.00	Brill. Unc.	7.50
1914-S VF	2.00	1929-S EF .....	.40		
1916-D VF	1.50	AU .....	.75		

PAUL BRANDTS

5467 Maple

Dearborn, Mich.

HONESTY BEFORE PROFIT



BARGAINS IN ROLLS AND GOLD

GROUP NO. 1 —

ROLL of 40 HALVES consisting of: 1913-PDS, 14-PS, 15-PDS, 16-PDS, 17-DS (obv. and rev.), 18-DS, 19-PDS, 20-DS, 21-PDS, 23-S, 27-S, 33-S, 38-D, GOOD to FINE, only\$34.00

GROUP NO. 2 —

ROLL of 40 BARBER HALVES, all Mintmarks, about 20 different dates of my selection. GOOD to FINE, only\$29.50

GROUP NO. 3 —

ROLL of 40 QUARTERS, consisting of: 1911-S, 12-S, 13-PD, 15-S, 17-PDS, 18-PDS, 19-P, 32-DS, 36-DS, 37-S, 38-S, 39-S. GOOD to FINE, only\$19.50

GROUP NO. 4 —

ROLL of 40 BARBER QUARTERS consisting of about 20 different "P" dates and Mintmarks of my selection. FINE to EXTREMELY FINE, only\$21.50

GROUP NO. 5 —

ROLL of 40 BARBER QUARTERS consisting of about 15 different dates of my selection. All Mintmarks. GOOD to FINE, only\$16.50

GROUP NO. 6 —

ROLL of 40 WASHINGTON 1932-DS QUARTERS, mixed, GOOD to FINE, only\$22.00

GROUP NO. 7 —

ROLL of 50 MERCURY 1921-PD DIMES, abt. GOOD to VERY GOOD, only\$8.50

GROUP NO. 8 —

SAME. GOOD to VERY GOOD, only ..\$10.00

GROUP NO. 9 —

SAME. VERY GOOD to FINE, only ..\$14.75

GROUP NO. 10 —

ROLL of 50 BARBER DIMES. About 20 "P" Mint dates of my selection, FINE to EXTREMELY FINE, only\$14.50

GROUP NO. 11 —

ROLL of 50 BARBER DIMES. About 15 different dates of my selection, all Mintmarks. GOOD to VERY FINE, only ...\$9.00
5% Discount to Dealers!

GROUP NO. 12 —

ROLL of 50 MERCURY DIMES consisting of: 1921-PD, 26-S, 30-S, 31-PDS. VERY GOOD to VERY FINE, only\$8.75

GROUP NO. 13 —

ROLL of 50 MERCURY DIMES consisting of about 25 different "P" dates and Mint marks of my selection from 1916-PS to 1931-PDS, FINE and V. FINE, only ..\$8.75

GROUP NO. 14 —

2 ROLLS (100 Lincoln Cents) consisting of: 1910-S, 11-DS, 12-DS, 13-DS, 14-S, 15-DS, 22-D, 21-S, 23-S, 24-S, 26-S, 31-PD, 32-PD, 33-PD. GOOD to VERY FINE, only ...\$4.50

GROUP NO. 15 —

2 ROLLS (100 Lincoln Cents) consisting of all Mintmarks of my selection up to 1933-D, including some early scarce dates. GOOD to VERY FINE, only\$3.00

GROUP NO. 16 —

INDIAN CENTS. 20 different dates of my selection, GOOD to VERY FINE, only \$1.00

GROUP NO. 17 —

SAME as above. TEN SETS for only \$8.85

GROUP NO. 18 —

TEN SETS as above, but all in GOOD condition, only\$6.00

PLEASE ORDER BY GROUP NUMBER

5% Discount to Dealers!

1904 Lewis-Clark \$1 GOLD, V.G.\$18.50
1851 T1 \$1 Gold, Very Fine 5.00
1856 Slant 5, Very Fine 5.00

My Price List No. 20 FREE.
Hundreds of Bargains.

CARL CURCIO

P. O. Box 11

Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.

GOOD FORTUNE TO YOU IN COINS AND IN LIFE

UNC. DOLLARS

1878-P 7, 8 f, S-CC @ ..\$2.95
All four 1878 Dolls 8.95
1884-5-6-9-P @ 3.95
1885-6-7-S or O @ 4.45
1888-9-90-S or O @ 4.45
1891-2-P or O @ 4.45
1893-P 4.25; O 6.95
1894-6-7-8-P @ 7.75
1894-5-6-7-O @ 4.95
1899-1900-1-2-P @ 4.45
1899-1900-1-O @ 3.95
RARE 1902-O 7.95
1904-21-26-28-34-P @ ... 2.95

CIRC. F-EX. F. DOLLS.

1878-9-82-3 CC @\$1.95
1880-84-89 CC @ 3.45
1881-CC F. 4.24; V.F. .. 6.95
1885-CC V.G. 9.00; V.F. 11.95
1890-91-P-O-S-CC @ ... 1.95
1892-P-O-S-CC @ 2.45
1893-P-O-CC V.F. @ ... 2.75
1893-S G. 9.00; V.G. ..14.95
1893-S F. 19.00; V.F. ..24.95
1893-S Choice X.F.42.50
1894-6-7-8-9-P V.F. @ .. 3.95
1900-1-2-3-4-25 @ 2.95
1934-5-P or S @ 2.25

EXCESSIVELY RARE DOLLAR

1893-S Morgan. Numismatic Gallery sold one for \$302. This one has some prf. bkgd. Shows full feathers on eagle and is second best I ever saw. Only \$149.50. On approval? YES!

I have all Morgan Dollars except 1895-P and 80% are unc. Send want list for approvals.

EDWARD W. W. LEWIS

235 E. 83rd St.

A.N.A./LM 214

New York 28, N.Y.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK

Of Fine Artistic Greek Coins
And Roman Portrait Coins

Coins and Medals of the Renaissance

Foreign Coins and Medals
In Gold — Silver — Bronze

Ancient Gems from Sir Arthur Evans
Collection and Others

Large Selection of Fine Classical Objects
In Stone — Marble — Bronze

Terracotta Figurines and Vases
Glass and Gold

JACOB HIRSCH

Antiquities and Numismatics, Inc.
30 West 54th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Here is the Latest Thing for Coin and Stamp Collectors

WETZEL WEL-BILT

Moisture-Proof Cellophane Coin and Stamp Envelopes

COIN ENVELOPES

Four sizes of Wetzel Wel-Bilt Cellophane Coin Envelopes that care for and properly house the 22 coins of the United States. A size for every series. Easy to handle. Sealed with hot iron. Inexpensive but practical. These envelopes do solve your housing problem, and their merits will be investigated by every coin collector who has the best interest of his coin in mind.

Size #1 100 for 75c	For silver Dollars.
Size #2 100 for 60c	For Half Dollars.
Size #3 100 for 45c	For Quarters, Twenty Cent pieces, Two Cent pieces, Half Cents, large Cents.
Size #4 100 for 35c	For Cents, Nickels, Dimes, Three Cent pieces, Half Dimes.

STAMP AND COVER ENVELOPES

Here is the latest thing for stamp collectors. Protects your blocks of stamps from wear and tear. These envelopes solve your problems. Inexpensive and practical.

Size #5 30 for 25c	For block of four small stamps with plate number.
Size #6 25 for 25c	For block of four Commemorative stamps with plate number.
Size #7 25 for 50c	For first day covers 3¼ x 6¼.

Order from your DEALER or direct from us.



P. O. Box 235-N

WETZEL

North Bergen, N. J.

THE COMING SEASON'S SALES IN LONDON

We have pleasure in giving preliminary notice of some important forthcoming Sales, as follows:

OCTOBER — H. M. Lingford Collection of English Crown Pieces
(a 3-day Sale)

NOVEMBER — H. P. Hall Collection (Part II) of Imperial Roman and Byzantine Coins. A magnificent 3-day Sale

V. J. E. Ryan Collection of Anglo-Saxon and Norman Pennies.
Another most important 3-day Sale

DECEMBER — W. Cunningham Collection of Greek, English and Isle of Man Coins (3 days)

Illustrated catalogues free by sea mail, \$1.50 by air mail

SPINK & SON, LTD.

5, 6 and 7 King Street, St. James's, London, S.W. 1

Tel.: Whitehall 5275 (3 Lines)

Cables: Spink, London

FROM THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

BUFFALO NICKELS

	Good	V.G.	Fine	V.F.
1913 Ty. 1 & 2	\$.15	\$.20	\$.30	\$.50
1913-D Ty. 1	.30	.40	.60	1.00
1913-D Ty. 2	.85	1.25	1.75	2.75
1913-S Ty. 1	.45	.65	1.00	2.00
1913-S Ty. 2	2.75	3.75	6.00	8.50
1914, 1915	.15	.20	.35	.50
1915-D	.40	.50	1.00	2.25
1915-S	.50	.75	1.25	3.00
1916, 1917	.10	.15	.25	.35
1916-D, 1916-S	.25	.40	.75	1.50
1917-D	.35	.50	1.00	2.00
1917-S	.35	.50	.75	2.00
1918, 1919	.10	.15	.30	.45
1914-D	.85	1.25	1.75	2.75
1918-D, 1918-S	.35	.50	1.00	2.75
1919-D, 1919-S	.50	.75	1.25	3.25
1920, 1921	.10	.15	.30	.75
1920-D, 1920-S	.30	.40	1.00	2.75
1921-S	.50	.75	2.00	4.00
1923-S	.10	.20	1.25	2.75
1924-D, 1924-S	.25	.40	1.25	2.75
1925-D, 1926-D	.25	.35	1.00	2.75
1925-S	.25	.35	.75	2.00
1926-S	.30	.45	1.00	3.50
1927-D	.20	.30	.50	2.00
1927-S	.10	.15	.40	1.75
1928-D, 1928-S	.10	.15	.25	.60
1929-S, 1930-S	.10	.15	.20	.25
1931-S	...	.15	.20	.30

LINCOLN CENTS

1909-S XF	.....	\$1.65
1910-S XF	.....	.50
1912-S, 1913-S XF	.....	1.25
1914-S, 1915-S XF	.....	1.00
1916-S, 1917-S XF	.....	.80
1918-S, 1919-S XF	.....	.60
1921-S, 1923-S XF	.....	2.00
1924-S, 1925-S XF	.....	1.25
1926-S, 1927-S XF	.....	1.00

BUFFALO NICKELS

1913 Ty. 1 & 2 XF	.....	.65
1913-D Ty. 1 XF	.....	1.65
1913-S Ty. 1 XF	.....	3.50
1913-S Ty. 2 XF	.....	9.50
1914, 1915 XF	.....	1.25
1915-D XF	.....	4.00
1916-S XF	.....	3.25
1917-S XF	.....	4.00
1918-S XF	.....	5.00
1925-S XF	.....	4.50
1927-D XF	.....	3.25
1927-S XF	.....	9.50
1928-S XF	.....	2.50

S. L. QUARTERS

1917-S Ty. 1 Good	.....	.75
1918-S XF	.....	3.75
1919-S Fine	.....	5.00
1921 Fair	.....	2.00

Coins are conservatively graded and satisfaction is guaranteed. Price list upon request. Please add ten cents for postage and insurance on orders less than five dollars.

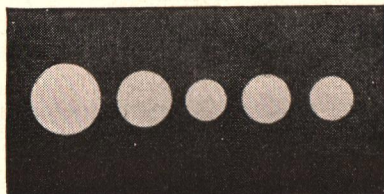
SEATTLE STAMP & COIN COMPANY

316 Virginia Street

Seattle 1, Washington

Protect and Display your Coins in
BIGELOW PROOF SET HOLDERS

Clear removable
celluloid slides
cover both sides
of coins



Size: $3\frac{1}{4}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$ "
Black leatherette
finish both sides

Each holder enclosed in special cardboard wrapper for added protection.
Five for \$1.50, postpaid.

JOHN K. BIGELOW

2031 E. Fernwood

Milwaukee 7, Wisconsin

AUCTION SALE, MAIL BIDS ONLY

U. S. Gold Coins
Coins of the Philippine Islands
U. S. and Foreign Medals
Coins of Italy

Colonial Currency
Coins of Hawaii
Papal and Religious Coins & Medals
U. S. Commemorative Coins

Choice collection of U. S. uncirculated and proof
coins and proof sets.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE

SEPTEMBER 15, 1950

FREE catalogs sent to interested bidders

Lu RIGGS

528 Walnut Street

MA 0123

Cincinnati 2, Ohio

A422

THE NUMISMATIST

L. S. FORRER LTD.

175 Piccadilly
LONDON, W.1., ENGLAND



SPECIALISTS IN COINS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST
AND RARITIES IN SPLENDID CONDITON



Quarterly lists issued: January, April,
July and October — \$1.00 a year, sent by air mail.
Collectors' "Wants" carefully indexed and filled
as quickly as possible.

"HIGH-FIDELITY" PRINTING

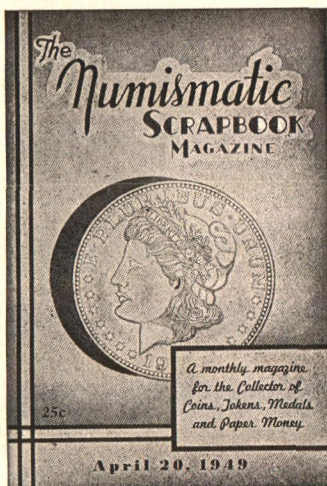


As producers of *The Numismatist*, we send you each month a new example of our ability to satisfy exacting printing requirements. When you want an outstanding catalog, or any high-fidelity printed or lithographed material, ask about our services. We maintain creative and photographic facilities within our own organization — for constant high quality and convenience to you wherever your business may be located.



MCCORMICK-ARMSTRONG COMPANY, INC.

1501 E. Douglas • Wichita, Kansas • Phone L. D. 25 or 4-1364



Something for Everyone

While United States coins are emphasized in the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, each issue is a "balanced" issue with a variety of subjects from ancients to next month's wooden nickel issues. If you are actively buying or selling . . . the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine is a "must" . . . its advertising columns are truly America's Numismatic Market-Place.

Now in its sixteenth year

Sample copy 25¢

\$2.50 per year (12 issues) in U.S. and Canada; \$3.00 foreign

HEWITT BROS., Publishers

5450-A North Clark Street

Chicago 40, Ill.

SATURN STAMP COMPANY

Raymond U.S. Catalogue, 1950	\$ 3.00
Raymond Coins of the World, 19th Century, new	3.50
Raymond Coins of the World, 20th Century, 3rd Edition, new	3.50
Davenport's European Crowns Since 1800 (No German States)	5.00
Whitman's 8th edition Catalogue, .75; new large edition	1.50
"Guttag" Collection Latin American Coins	3.00
"Pearl" United States Large Cents	5.00
"Kosoff" United States Dimes	2.50
"Limpert's" U. S. Paper Money Bk. (Plastic, 7.50; Deluxe, 10.00)	6.00
"Limpert's" Classified U. S. Postage and Fractional Currency \$1.00 and	2.00
We handle Raymond and Meghrig boards, American or National; small, .80; large, 1.50. Lists free.	
Binders for American or National albums, small, 1.50; large	2.00
Kraft envelopes, 2 x 2, per 1000	1.90
Wetzel Wel-Bilt moistureproof cellophane coin envelopes per 100: No. 1 for Dollars, .75; No. 2 for Halves, .60; No. 3 for Quarters, .45; No. 4 for Cent, Nickel, Dime size .....	.35
New Popular albums, complete. These are beauties. Indian Cents, .75; Lincoln Cents, 1.50; Liberty Nickel, .75; Buffalo Nickel, 1.50; Jefferson Nickel, .75; Mercury Dimes, 1.50; Washington Quarters	1.50
Raymond's Popular Album H. This album has spaces for 96 foreign countries. A novelty	2.00
Bigelow Albums - Canada: No. 51 Cents complete, 4 holders \$4.50. No. 54 Nickels complete, 4 holders 4.50. No. 57 10 Cents, 28 openings 1.15. No. 58 25 Cents, 18 openings 1.15. No. 59 50 Cents, 10 openings 1.15. No. 60 1.00, 8 openings 1.15. Binders	1.00
Whitman boards: all boards in stock; each, postpaid .....	.25
Paper money albums, small, 1.00; medium, 1.15; large	1.75
Uncirculated Jefferson Nickels, complete	9.00
Uncirculated Lincolns, 44 different (1943-P-D-S unc. 15)	3.50
Foreign coins: 1000 mixed	25.00
Blank cardboard boxes for 2 x 2 envelopes, 9 inches long, per 12 boxes, postpaid	1.60

Highest prices paid for gold coins of numismatic value. Please write.

CASH PAID PROMPTLY UPON RECEIPT OF COINS. Gold dealers please note. Write.

AUCTION AND U. S. COIN PRICE LIST FREE. WE BUY COINS.

730 Main Street, Buffalo 3, New York



Next Convention

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Will be in Long Beach, November 11-12-13, 1950

COIN SALE

Will be conducted by yours truly. RIGHT NOW, we need single rarities or fine collections of quality and value. We can do justice to quality merchandise. No better results anywhere. Sale now being catalogued. Send coins, wire or phone for reservations.

NOTICE change of address. Coin store now located at 2216 E. Colorado St. (The famous Highway 66.) Coin display maintained. Buy and sell coins and supplies. You are invited to visit with us. Example—A few of the coins in stock:

GOLD FIVES

1909 Very fine	\$10.25	1911-D Very fine	\$20.00
1909-D Very fine	10.25	1912-S Very fine	14.25
1910 Very fine	10.25	1913 Nearly unc.	11.75
1910 Weak S. Very fine	11.25	1913-S Very fine	15.25
1911 Extr. fine	10.50	1914-S Very fine	17.00
1911-S Very fine	12.25	1914-D Very fine	14.25

Wanted missing dates. Write for list Liberty Heads.

S. J. KABEALO

2216 E. Colorado St.

Pasadena 8, Calif.

WANTED

Unc. U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALVES FOR CASH

Following are typical prices we pay:

1918 Lincoln	\$ 2.20	1936 Albany	\$ 3.25
1920 Maine	3.30	1936 Cincinnati (set of 3)	17.10
1921 Alabama	7.15	1936 Columbia (set of 3)	7.25
1922 Grant (star)	43.00	1936 Norfolk	3.80
1924 Huguenot	2.35	1936 Lynchburg	2.50
1928 Hawaii	21.00	1937 Antietam	7.35
1935 Hudson	10.60	1938 New Rochelle	5.05

Also, pay top prices on other Commemoratives, and all collectors' coins.

Please send list and number available before shipping.

The World-Coin-Co.

121 John R. Street (Downtown)

Detroit 26, Michigan

EARL C. SCHILL, Manager, A.N.A. 5700 — L.M. — A.C.D.A. — D.C.C.

SUITCASE SPECIALS

All Bright Uncirculated

1900-O Silver Dollar currently listed up to \$5.90. Special, only\$3.10

1935 Half Dollar. Cat. \$2.00 1.25
Two for \$2.00; limit two.

1936 Dime. Catalog 60c30
Four for \$1.00; limit four.

1936 Quarter Catalog \$1.5075
Three for \$2.00; limit three.

One of each of above three coins ... 2.15

Roll of 1936 Quarters, listed at \$50.

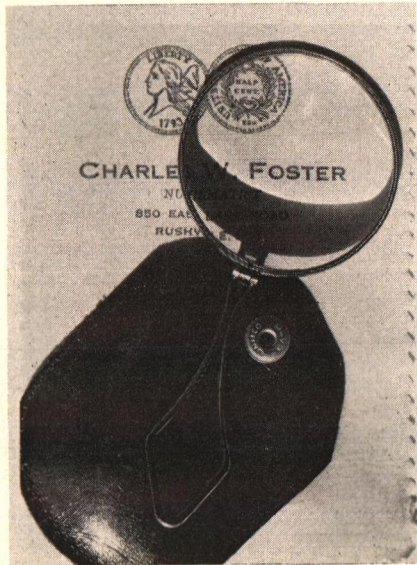
Special 30.00
(Stock on above coins is limited; preference will be given orders accompanied with remittance.)

FAMOUS DIX TOKEN

(1861-64)

"THE FLAG OF OUR UNION * IF ANYONE ATTEMPTS TO TEAR IT DOWN, SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT."

Very fine, 65c each; two different die varieties for 1.25

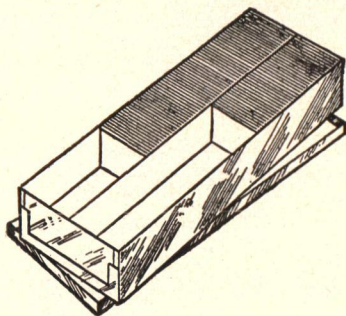


Magnifier, complete with leather case and lens cloth, only\$1.98 postpaid

Special, two for only \$3.50.

CHARLES W. FOSTER

850 East Lake Road, Rushville, N. Y.



COLLECTORS AND DEALERS LIKE THE STEEL LIFETIME COIN BOX

Two Pennsylvania collectors say:—

"I am so well pleased with the boxes I am reordering four (4) more," and "I am much pleased with my box—send three more."

A Texas collector says:—

"Am very pleased with boxes received—send four (4) more." A New York dealer reordered 100 boxes. A dozen other dealers have re-ordered. There's a reason!

Price \$3.00 each

Immediate refund if not pleased.

Suggest ordering NOW from your DEALER or direct from us.

PAUL SLOSSON

A.N.A. 8699

1928 Cedar Lake Blvd. Minneapolis 5, Minn.

BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED DOLLARS

Disc. 10% on \$25 and over; 20% on \$50

1878-P8F \$ 5.50	1895-S \$14.90	1893-S V.F. \$37.50
1878-CC 3.50	1897-98-S 3.90	1893-CC-O 2.50
1879-O 7.50	1897-O 5.50	
1879-CC 12.90	1898-O 12.90	Circulated
1880-81-O 5.90	1898-99-P 7.90	1894-97-P 5.50
1880-CC 9.90	1899-OS 4.50	1895-O 1.90
1881-CC 27.50	1899 SM O 7.50	1895-S 4.50
1882-84-O 6.50	1900-PO 4.90	1896-PS 1.90
1882-83-CC 8.50	1900-S 5.90	1898-P 1.90
1883-OS 4.50	1901-P 6.50	1898-O 6.50
1884-CC 5.50	1901-OS 4.90	1899-01-P 2.90
1884-S 7.50	1902-PS 4.50	1902-04-O 3.50
1885-OS 6.50	1902-O 12.90	1903-PS 4.75
1885-CC 24.90	1903-P 12.90	1903-O 37.50
1886-OP 6.50	1903-S 35.00	FINE
1887-88-S 3.90	1904-PS 4.50	1921-P
1887-PO 5.50	1904-O 12.90	PEACE 2.00
1888-OPS 6.90	1925-P 7.50	1925 3.50
1889-OPS 4.90	1928-P 4.90	1934-S 2.90
1889-CC 14.90	OTHERS	OTHERS
1890-PO 4.90	UNC. 2.50	CIR. 1.75
1890-91-CC 5.75	Circulated	Halves (VG-F)
1891-PO 5.90	1879-CC-O 2.75	1892-93-OS 4.90
1892-PO 6.90	1880-CC 2.90	1895-96-OS 3.50
1892-CC 6.50	1881-CC VF 5.90	1894-97-OS 3.50
1892-S 13.90	1882-83-CC 2.90	1898-99-OS 2.50
1893-P 4.90	1884-CC 3.25	1900-02-OS 2.50
1893-CC 14.90	1885-CC 14.90	1901-03-OS 1.75
1893-O 6.90	1889-CC VF 5.90	1904-05-OS 1.75
1894-97-P 8.90	1890-12 CC 1.90	1906-07-DSO 1.50
1894-OS 5.50	1892-S 2.50	1908-09-DSO 1.50
1896-PS 6.90	1893-S VG 19.50	1911-12-DS 2.50
1895-96-O 5.90	1893-S F 27.50	1914-15-PS 2.50

Special discount to dealers. Also special discount on orders over \$50. Coins sent on approval.

HARRY W. BASON

24 Maple Drive

New Hyde Park, N. Y.

Members of the
IOWA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
 will meet jointly with
 Cedar Rapids Stamp Club and its guests
 from some 15 or 20 Iowa Stamp Clubs
 at the Montrose Hotel in Cedar Rapids on
SEPTEMBER 23-24

Stamp and Coin Exhibits will be placed Saturday morning, and the annual banquet will be held that evening.

Members of the I.N.A. will meet at 11 o'clock Sunday for a discussion of future plans for the Association. Some important decisions must be made, and those interested in its welfare are urged to be present. Reservations should be made direct with the Hotel.

For further information, address
D. N. GREEN, Secretary, Fairfield, Iowa

Cedar Rapids Coin Club — Cedar Rapids Stamp Club

NEW
"United States Pattern Coins"
1950 Price List
by
Col. James W. Curtis

This new book just published will guide you on prices that patterns changed hands for in the past several years. This is information to give pattern collectors up to the minute prices at auction and private sales.

Price \$1.25 postpaid
 Discount to Dealers

Write for this book today

SOL KAPLAN
 A.N.A. L.M. 97

413 Race St. Cincinnati 2, Ohio

MAIL AUCTION — NOVEMBER 4

A postal card will bring you a catalog.
 A complete selection of U. S. coins only,
 featuring the following:

Small Cents — all dates, all grades.
 Nickels — 1866 to date. All grades.
 Quarters — 1892 to date. All grades.
 Early Silver Dollars — Bust types,
 and seated Liberty.

No Minimum Bid Placed on Any Lots.
Send for a Catalog Today.

SPECIAL UNCIRCULATED BARGAINS
 UNC. CENTS, 42, all different, from 1936 to
 1949-P-S-D inclusive, all for.....\$1.95
 UNC. SILVER DOLLARS, 1878-S, 1879-P-S,
 1881-P, 90-S, 97-S, all six for..... 9.95

PAUL W. GERHARDT
 4316 Ridgeview Ave., Cincinnati 5, Ohio

FALL SPECIALS

	G.	VG.	F.	Unc.
1932 Quarter .....	.35	.45	.50	
1932-D Quarter .....	.60	.65	.80	
1932-S Quarter .....	.55	.60	.75	
1938 Nickel .....	.10	.15	.25	
1938-D Nickel .....	.10	.15	.25	.35
1938-S Nickel .....	.15	.25	.35	.40
1939-PDS Nickel .....	.15	.25	.35	

Add 15¢ to orders under \$3.00

H. R. STERRETT
 1929 N. 18th St. Milwaukee 5, Wis.

WE OFFER
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
HALF CENTS

1793 Fine, spot	\$ 40.00
1794 Very fine 15.00; X.F., edge nick	30.00
1795 Plain edge, fine. Punc. date ..	10.00
1795 Let. edge, V.G. Punc. date ..	15.00
1795 No pole. Abt. unc.	40.00
1796 Pole, Abt. good. V. rare.....	150.00
1797 Plain edge, V.G.	10.00
1797 1 over 1, good	6.50
1797 Lettered edge, very good	65.00
1800 Fine	4.00
1802 Good	20.00
1803 Very fine	6.00
1804 Cross. 4, stems, spike. X.F. ..	2.50
1804 Plain, stems, rare, V.G.	5.00
1804 Crosslet 4, stems, fine	1.00
1804 Plain 4, stemless, V.F.	1.50
1805 Stems, V.F.	4.00
1805 Stemless, fine	2.50
1806 Stems, abt. unc., some red ...	10.00
1806 Stemless, X.F.	5.00
1807 Fine	2.25
1808/7 Good	6.50
1808 V. good	3.00
1809 Unc.	5.00
1809/6 Very fine	5.00
1810 Very fine	10.00
1811 Fine	17.50
1825 X. fine	3.00
1826 Uncirculated	5.00
1828 12 stars, X.F., near unc.	7.50
1828 13 stars, uncirculated	5.00
1829 X. fine	2.50
1832 X. fine	2.00
1833 PROOF, RARE	15.00
1833 Uncirculated	5.00
1834 Die breaks, uncirculated	5.00
1835 Light brown, unc.	5.00
1849 X. fine	2.50
1850 Uncirculated	5.00
1851 X. fine	1.50
1853 Uncirculated	4.00
1854 Uncirculated, some red	4.00
1855 Uncirculated	4.00
1856 X. fine	1.75
1857 Unc., red	7.50

All orders over \$5.00 Postpaid.

FRENCH'S

20 State Street

Troy, N. Y.

A428

I APPRECIATE
Want Lists For
Large Cents and Dimes

I BELIEVE
I hold one of the largest
stocks of both coins in
this country

FROM 1200 TO 1500
Correctly graded and
reasonably priced U. S.
coins in my monthly
FIXED PRICE LIST
Ask for it — and compare

HAROLD E. WHITENECK
33 Cornhill Boston 8, Mass.

Fine Silver Coins — All Genuine

Tibet: 3 Srang \$3.00. 1½ Srang \$1.25.
Tangka \$0.75.
Nepal: 2 Mohar \$1.50. Mohar \$1.00. 5
Mohar \$0.45.
India: King Edward VI \$1.25. King
George V \$1.00. King George VI
\$0.80.
Indian States: Hyderabad \$1.00. Jaipur
\$2.00. Travancore \$1.00. Udaipur \$3.00.
Copper: All 21¢ each (except noted)
Tonk, Gwalior, Jaipur, Alwar, Baroda,
Junagadh \$1.00. 4 diff. Travancore
\$1.00.
Stamps: 5 diff. Tibet \$1.00. 8 diff. Nepal
\$0.50. 11 diff. Archeological India
\$0.21. 3 diff. Jai Hind \$0.50.
Tibetan. Jade Necklace \$10.00. Prayer
Wheel \$5.00. Khukri (Gurkha Knife)
decorative case, with stone setting
\$10.00.

Payment Bank cheque or Draft. Please
send Regd. letter. List Wholesale and
Retail free.

KRISHNA H. PRODHAN
Professional Numismatist and Philatelist
4 Prodhan's Cottage
Darjeeling, West Bengal, INDIA

THE NUMISMATIST

ROLLS U. S. COINS

Rolls (50) Bright Unc. Cents

1950-D	\$.70
10 rolls \$6.75; 20 rolls	12.50
1949-D-P-S, 1948-D-P-S	.70
1947-D, 1946-D-S	.75
1945-D-P, 1944-D-S	.85
1942-D	.85

Rolls (40) Bright Unc. Nickels

1949-D-P, 1948-D-P-S	\$ 2.45
1947-D-P-S, 1946-D	2.50
1945-D-S, 1944-D	2.50
1944-S, 1943-D-P-S	2.75
1942-S-P	2.85
1942-P type 1	6.25
1941-P	3.50
1938-D Buffalo	3.50

Rolls (50) Brill. Unc. Dimes

1950-D	\$ 5.75
in 5-roll lots	27.50
1949-D-P-S, 1948-D-S	5.75
1947-D-S, 1946-D-P	6.00
1945-D-P-S, 1944-D, 1943-D	6.00
1944-S	6.75
1944-P, 1943-P	6.25
1943-S	8.25
1942-S	9.00
1942-P-D	6.75
1941-P-D-S	7.00
1940-P-D-S	7.00
1939-D-P	8.25
1938-D	9.00
1938-P	9.50
1937-P	8.25
1937-S	15.00
1936-P, 1935-P	15.00
1935-S	20.00
1935-D	22.50
1934-D	20.00

Rolls (40) Brill. Unc. Quarters

1949-D, 1948-D	\$11.00
1948-P-S	11.25
1947-D-S	11.25
1946-P-D-S	11.50
1945-P-D-S	11.50
1944-D-P	12.50
1943-P	12.50

Rolls (20) Brill. Unc. Halves

1949-D, 1948-D	\$11.00
1947-D, 1946-D	11.00
1945-D, 1944-D	11.50
1946-P	12.00
1944-P-S	12.50
1943-D	12.00
1943-P	12.50
1941-P	12.50

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Postage and insurance extra on
all orders under \$5.00

GILBERT HAASE

4202 North 36th St., Omaha 11, Nebr.

BEST BUYS OF THE MONTH

1794 Half Cent. V.G.	\$ 8.50
1804 Half Cent. F.	1.00
1806 Half Cent. F.	1.00
1809/6 Half Cent. F.	2.00
1828 Half Cent. X.F.	1.00
1851 Half Cent. X.F.	1.25
1854 Half Cent. X.F.	1.50
1855 Half Cent. V.F.	1.25
1864-L Cent. F.	7.00
1909-S I.H. Cent. V.F.	10.00
1909-S VDB Cent. Br. Unc.	10.00
30 Diff. Date I.H. Cents	1.25
1903 McKinley \$1. Br. Unc.	11.25
1903 Jeff. \$1. Br. Unc.	11.25
1915 Pan-Pac. \$1. Br. Unc.	7.50
1917 McKinley \$1. Br. Unc.	13.50
1922 Grant (*) \$1. Br. Unc.	22.50
1926 Sesqui. \$2.50 Br. Unc.	9.50
1894 Quarter. Br. Unc.	3.00
1898 Quarter. Br. Unc.	3.00
1902 Quarter. Br. Unc.	3.00
1906 Quarter. Br. Unc.	3.00
1907 Quarter. Br. Unc.	3.00
1908-O Quarter. Br. Unc.	2.50
1914 Quarter. Br. Unc.	3.50
1914-D Quarter. Br. Unc.	3.00
1915 Quarter. Br. Unc.	4.00
1915-D Quarter. Br. Unc.	2.00
1916-D Quarter. Br. Unc.	2.00
1926-D Quarter. Br. Unc.	1.00

Add 15c postage on orders under \$5.00.

ARTHUR CONN

P. O. Box 133

Melrose, Mass.



E & T KoinTainer

Pat. App. For

★

COMPLETE PROTECTION
For

Your Uncirculated and Proof coins.
Our KoinTainers are transparent, free
from sulphur, air-tight, compact, safe
and economical.

The Small CENT KoinTainer, packed 50
tops and 50 bottoms, \$1.25 postpaid. If
your favorite dealer does not stock
them, order direct. KoinTainers for
other denominations available soon.

Send two 3-cent stamps for sample unc.
Lincoln Cent enclosed in KoinTainer.

E & T KoinTainer

P. O. Box 1066, Charleston W. Va.

BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED SILVER DOLLARS

1878 (7F) ...\$	1.65	1893-P	\$ 5.90
1878-CC	2.95	1893-O	8.90
1878-S	1.65	1894-P	8.90
1879-P	1.95	1894-S	2.95
1879-O	12.95	1895-O	7.50
1879-S	1.95	1896-P	6.90
1880-P Proof	6.95	1897-O	4.95
1880-P	1.95	1897-S	1.65
1880-S	1.75	1899-P	6.90
1881-S	1.95	1899-O	4.90
1881-O	5.90	1900-O	3.45
1882-P	1.95	1900-P	5.90
1882-S	1.95	1900-S	2.45
1882-O	5.75	1901-S	2.45
1883-O	3.95	1901-P	5.90
1883-S	4.25	1902-P	3.95
1884-P	2.75	1902-S	2.45
1884-CC	4.95	1904-P	3.00
1885-S	3.45	1904-P Proof	24.95
1886-S	1.65	1921-P	1.65
1886-O	7.90	1921-S	1.65
1886-P	4.00		
1887-S	1.65		
1888-S	1.65		
1888-O	7.25		
1889-S	1.65		
1889-O	5.95		
1889-CC	12.50		
1890-CC	3.65		
1890-S	1.65		
1891-P	4.95		
1891-CC	3.95		
1891-S	1.65		
1892-CC	3.65		
1892-O	6.90		

PEACE DOLLARS

1921-P (Abt. unc.)	2.25
1922-P	1.95
1922-D	1.95
1923-S	1.95
1924-S	1.95
1925-P	4.45
1926-S	1.95
1928-P	2.65
1928-S	1.95
1934-P	2.45

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIALS

1936 Brilliant Proof set	\$49.00
1937 Brilliant Proof set	15.50
1939 Brilliant Proof set	9.00
1942 Brilliant Proof set (both Nickels)	5.75
1949 U. S. Mint sets (P-D-S) A-1 BU	3.95
1884-1886-1887 Indian Head Cents PROOF, each	2.50
1883 Shield Nickel. S. B. PROOF .	3.50
1937 Buffalo Nickel. BU PROOF .	5.25
1940 Liberty Quarter. BU PROOF .	2.25
1941 Liberty Half Dollar. BU PROOF	2.75
1909-S VDB Lincoln Cent. BU GEM	12.75
1909-S Lincoln Cent. BU GEM	2.50
1806 Large Cent. V. FINE	18.95
1806 Large Cent. Abt. Fine	7.95

15 cents extra for orders
under \$5.00, please.

Full Refund, of course, if not satisfied.



McGEE COIN & STAMP CO.
Charlie H. McGee, Sr., A.N.A.

P. O. Box 6615, T Street Station
Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN CROWNS

I now handle this class of material exclusively. My old stock of other coins accumulated the past 15 years is being liquidated, including lot of foreign gold. Send for Crown Lists No. 2 and 3 if interested. Over one thousand fine specimens in stock.

Austria 1564-94 Archduke Ferdinand XF	\$5.00
Bavaria 1618 Max. I. XF	6.00
Brabant 1764 Crowned arms. XF ..	6.00
Holy Roman Empire 1711, Josephus, VF	6.00
Portugal 1879 1000 Reis D-267 XF .	5.00
Peru 1816 8 Reals Ferd VII, VF ...	5.00
Poland 1933 10 Zlotch CW18, XF ..	6.00
Portugal 1915 Escudo D270, Unc. ..	5.00
Russia Peter the Great, Fine	7.50
Russia Catherine I, Fine	7.50
Schlick 1780 L. Gunther IV, VF ...	9.00
Switzerland 1813 40 Batz Zur., VF ..	10.00
Switzerland 1876 Lausanne D387, XF	4.00
Tyrol 1646 Archduke F. Chas., Unc.	10.00
Tuscany 1625 Ferd II, VF	10.00

Will send any of my stock on approval
to clients with established credit.

WALTER F. WEBB
2515 Second Ave. North
St. Petersburg 6, Florida

SUMMER SPECIALS IN GOLD PRICED TO SELL

1799 U. S. Eagle. Unc. gem	\$135.00
1911 U. S. Half Eagle. Sand blast proof	30.00
1911 U. S. Quarter Eagle. Matt proof gem	20.00
1873 Japan 5 Yen. Brill. proof ...	20.00
1874 Guatemala 5 Pesos. Unc.	27.50
1924 Colombia 5 Pesos. Large head of Bolivar. Unc.	17.50
1892 Switzerland 20 Fr. Unc.	12.50
1911 Denmark 20 Kr. Unc.	17.50
1866 Australia 1 Sovereign. Unc. .	14.75

Many others — some choice U.S.

SOL KAPLAN
A.N.A./LM 97

415 Race St. Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Attention Collectors!

I shall be glad to represent you and execute your bids at all public auction sales conducted by the NUMISMATIC GALLERY of Beverly Hills. Write for details.

SEPTEMBER SPECIAL

1941 Proof set, complete	\$5.50
25 Different Unc. Cents, mounted	1.00
1820 Cent. die brk. Unc.	\$ 4.50
1869 Ind. Cent Unc.	11.50
1878 Cent Unc.	3.50
1897 Cent Unc.	2.00
1898 Cent Unc.	1.25
1899 Cent Unc.	1.00
1900 Cent Unc.	1.00
1901 Cent Unc. ....	.75
1902 Cent Unc. ....	.75
1903 Cent Unc. ....	.75
1904 Cent Unc. ....	.50
1905 Cent Unc. ....	.50
1906 Cent Unc. ....	.35
1907 Cent Unc. ....	.75
1908-S Cent Unc.	5.00
1909 Cent Unc. ....	.35
1909-S Cent Unc.	22.50

Lincoln

1909 VDB Unc. ....	.10
1909 Unc. ....	.15
1909-S Unc.	2.00
1909-S VDB Unc.	9.50
1912 Unc. ....	.40
1913 Unc. ....	.40
1914 Unc.	1.50
1916 Unc. ....	.30
1917 Unc. ....	.40
1918 Unc. ....	.40
1919 Unc. ....	.40
1920 Unc. ....	.25
1921-S Unc.	15.00
1922-D Unc.	1.75
1923 Unc. ....	.40
1924 Unc.	1.00
1926 Unc. ....	.50
1927 Unc. ....	.35
1928 Unc. ....	.35
1929 Unc. ....	.30
1929-S Unc. ....	.25

Orders under \$5, 10¢ extra

When visiting Los Angeles be sure to come in and see me at my Coin and Stamp Shop, 350 S. Fairfax Ave. I am always ready to buy stamp or coin collections.

L. FRIEDMAN

(A.N.A. LM 96)

1721 S. Spaulding Ave.
Los Angeles 35, Calif.

UNCIRCULATED ROLL

BARGAINS

Original Bank Wrapped
Standard Count Rolls

	P	D	S	Any 3
1947-48-49 Cents \$.75 \$.75 \$.75 \$ 2.25*				
1950 Cents	—	.75	—	2.10*
1947-48 Nickels ..	2.45	2.45	2.45	7.35*
1949 Nickels	2.45	2.45	—	7.20*
1947-48 Dimes ...	5.75	5.75	5.75	16.95*
1949 Dimes	5.65	5.65	5.75	16.65*
1950 Dimes	5.65	—	—	16.65*
1947-48 Quarters	11.45	11.45	11.45	33.90*
1949 Quarters ...	11.25	11.25	—	33.45*
1950 Quarters ...	—	—	11.25	33.45*
1947-48-49 Halves	11.35	11.35	11.35	33.60*

*Additional rolls pro rata.

BeeCoin Super-Anti-Tarnish Tissue. Absolutely the finest quality ever made, others cannot come near it. Bargain price, 125 8" x 9" sheets \$1.00

We want to buy most unc. rolls of Cents to Half Dollars before 1941. What have you to offer us? Remittance by return air mail for all coins, etc., we buy.

Please add 25c to all roll orders less than \$10.

BEBEE STAMP & COIN CO.

1180 E. 63rd St. Chicago 37, Ill.

FREE!

FREE, with any \$5.00 order below: one ancient Roman coin over 1,000 years old.

Roman 2nd Bronze, v.g. to f, 10 all different	\$ 7.50
Roman Denarii, v.g. to f. 10 all different	7.50
Roman Tetradrachms, f. to v.f. 10 all different	5.00
2nd Bronze Augustus v.f.	1.50
2nd Bronze Nero v.f.	2.00
2nd Bronze Trajan v.f.	1.50
2nd Bronze Hadrian v.f.	1.50

14 All different large U.S. Cents, average v.g.	5.00
Set Presidential goldine medals 1 1/8" diameter, leatherette case, complete	5.00

All coins of my selection

Send Money Order or check; include 25¢ postage on orders under \$5.00. If not satisfied, money will be refunded if coins are returned within 10 days.

EARLE D. SHERWOOD

R.D. 3, Box 89 Kingston, N. Y.

U.S. DOLLARS—INVASION CURRENCY

MORGAN DOLLARS: 1878, 1882, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1897; all S Mint, unc. \$1.50 ea. 1879-1880-1881, 1886, 1889, 1900; all S Mint unc. \$2. ea. 1883-1894-1898-1901-1902; all S Mint, unc. \$2.50 ea. 1921-P, D or S Mint, unc. \$1.50 ea. 1890-91-CC Mint, unc. \$2.50 ea. 1892-CC unc. \$5 ea. 1885-S unc. \$5.00. 1896-S unc. \$7.50. 1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883; all P Mint, unc. \$2. ea.

PEACE DOLLARS: 1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1935; all S Mint, unc. \$2 ea. 1922-1923-1924-1926-1927; all P Mint, unc. \$2 ea. 1922-1923-1926-1927; all D Mint, unc. \$2 ea.

JAPANESE INVASION NOTES. Likely issued for U. S. invasion, 1c to \$1,000.00; nine notes, unc. for \$2.00. Jap. Invasion Burma, 1c to 1 Rupee; six notes, unc. \$1.00. Jap. Invasion Hong Kong, 50c, 5 and 10 Yen, set 50c. Lot \$3.00. 2 sets \$5.00.

Wanted: Rare U. S. coins in nice condition. If you are thinking of selling your collection or duplicates, get in touch with me at once.

COINS OF TIBET: 50c each; three varieties \$1.00
Imitation \$50 Calif. slug, unc. \$2.25
Auction sale catalogues free.
Retail Catalogue, about 90 pages, 25c.
(Refunded with first order.)

NORMAN SHULTZ

Box 746 Salt Lake City 9, Utah

Patterns — Patterns

Fast growing in popularity, and at attractive prices. Start collecting

N O W



New revised Price List — some gone, some new Patterns added.
Some priced lower — some higher



Get the new Pattern Hand Book

By

Col. James W. Curtis

Price \$1.50 Postpaid

Write Today

SOL KAPLAN

A.N.A./LM 97

415 Race St. Cincinnati 2, Ohio

"FRIENDLY DEALER" COINS

"ALL SORTS"

Lincolns. 1909-S VDB, A. U.	\$8.65
Lincolns. 1938 Proof	1.25
Lincolns. 1939 Proof	1.25
Lincolns. 1940 Proof	1.00
Lincolns. 1941 Proof	1.00
Lincolns. 1942 Proof .....	.75
Lincolns. 1916 Brill. Unc. ....	.50
Buffalo Nickel, 1913-S. Type II, V. F. plus, small spot	9.50
Barber Dimes, 1892-97-01-03-04-05-06-07-08-11-12-13-14-12-D-16-S. Ex. fine, plus, 99 each, special.	
Encased Stamp, Ayer's Cathartic Pills, very good	3.00
Mass. Cent, 1788, good .....	.99
Isabella Quarter, Ex. fine	5.00

Barber Halves

1906 Fine, full motto	1.25
1913 V. G.	1.25
1913-D V. G.	1.25
1915-D Ex. Fine	2.00
Shield Nickel, 1866, Unc.	8.50
Shield Nickel, 1869, Ex. F.	1.50

Half Dimes

1832 V. F. ....	.75
1857 Fine .....	.50
1870 V. F. ....	.75
Plenty of large \$1.00 Bills, Ex. fine; each	1.69

WILLIAM H. KENWORTHY

"The Friendly Dealer"

44 Main St. Waterville, Maine

RANDOM SELECTIONS

1797 Half Cent 1 over 1, VG.	\$10.00
1793 Chain Cent, S-4, G	32.50
1799 Cent, S-189, G	45.00
1804 Cent, S-266, G	25.00
1870 Indian Head Cent, Unc.	14.00
1877 Indian Head Cent, Unc.	50.00
1928-D Lincoln Head Cent, Unc.	2.00
1942-S Lincoln Head Cent, Unc. ....	.10
1864, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 70, 1, 2, 2c pcs, Unc.	45.00
1869 or 1870 Three Cent pcs, Unc.	2.75
1883 Nickel, with CENTS or 89, Unc.	3.00
1927-S Not fully brilliant, Unc.	45.00
1916-S or 1929-S Dime, Unc.	1.75
1938-S or 1939-S Dime, Unc. ....	.75
1915-S Quarter Dollar, Unc.	6.50
1916 Quarter, Lib. Stdg., Unc.	75.00
1923-S Quarter, Lib. Stdg., Unc.	23.00
1932-S Quarter Dollar, Unc.	10.00
1892 or 1896 Half Dollar, Unc.	4.50
1899-S, 1900-S or 1910-S Half, Unc.	12.50
1901-S Half Dollar, Fine Plus	12.50
1917-S ON OBV. Half Dollar, Unc.	120.00
1938-D Half Dollar, Unc.	5.50
1886-S, 88-S, 89-S, Dollar, Unc.	2.50
1925 Peace Dollar, Unc.	9.00
1934-S Peace Dollar, Unc.	25.00
1905 Lewis & Clark Dollar, EF	35.00
1913-S Barber Dime, brilliant, Unc.	17.50

V. L. ARRINGTON

2940 Telegraph Ave.

Oakland 9, California

THE NUMISMATIST

U. S. SILVER AND COPPER

CENTS

1857 Br. Unc.	\$ 5.00
1858-L.L. Br. Unc.	10.00
1858-S.L. Ex. Fine	7.50
1862 Br. Unc.	1.50
1863 Br. Unc.	1.25
1864-L. on Ribbon Unc.	30.00
1864-L. on Ribbon Abt. Unc.	25.00
1866 Unc. Olive	9.00
1868 Unc. Red	11.00
1870 Br. Unc.	13.50
1908-S. Br. Unc.	6.00
1908-S. Fine	2.25
1909-S. Br. Unc.	26.00
1909-S. Unc. Olive	16.00
1909-S. Very Fine	9.50

QUARTERS

1892-O. Very Fine	2.50
1892-S. Very Fine	5.00
1896-O. Fine	2.75
1896-S. Ex. Fine, Rare	65.00
1899-O. Br. Unc.	9.00
1899-S. Fine	4.50
1903-S. Unc.	10.00
1905-S. Ex. Fine Plus	9.00
1905-S. Very Fine	2.50
1908-S. Proof Surface	8.00
1909-O. Fine	5.00
1912-S. Fine	2.25
1913-S. Very Fine, Rare	30.00
1913-S. Fine	15.00
1914-S. Fine	2.50
1915-S. Br. Unc.	8.00
1915-S. Very Fine	2.50
1918 Br. Unc. Full Head	17.50
1926-S. Br. Unc.	30.00

MISCELLANEOUS COINS

1864-S.M. 2-Cent Ex. Fine	20.00
1851-O. 3-Cent Silver, Unc.	8.50
1855 3-Cent Silver, Unc.	14.00
1871 Very Fine Nickel	15.00
1875 Nickel, Br. Unc.	21.00
1881 Nickel, Br. Unc.	6.00
1886 Nickel, Br. Unc.	6.50
1912-D. Nickel, Br. Unc.	22.00
1912-S. Nickel, Br. Unc.	27.50
1912-S. Nickel, Ex. Fine	12.50
1912-S. Nickel, Fine, Full Lib.	4.25
1875-S. Dime, Unc., Below Wreath	2.00
1886-S. Dime, Fine	5.00
1887-S. Dime, Br. Unc.	2.75
1889-S. Dime, Very Fine	3.00
1875-CC. 20-Cent Piece, Unc.	22.50
1875-S. 20-Cent Piece, Unc.	6.00

COMPLETE SET JEFFERSON NICKELS
ALL DATES AND MINTS 1938-1949-PDS
37 Pieces, Br. Unc., Choice 8.50

YOUR MONEY REFUNDED PROMPTLY
IF NOT SATISFIED

JOE BLOCK

A.N.A. 8072

P. O. Box 1858

Los Angeles 36, Calif.

If you are interested . . .

In building up a really nice set of brilliant uncirculated Commemorative Half Dollars, and can raise as little as \$5.00 to \$10.00 a month for that purpose, then you should get acquainted with my Approval Shipments.

Just let me know two things: which Commemorative Half Dollars you already have, and if you want to collect a COMPLETE set of 127 coins, or the TYPE set of 47 coins. Your first Approval Shipment will come by return mail. No obligation, except of course to pay for coins you keep. Better get started right away; it may be too late after 60 years!

(Also, I am always in the market to buy Comm. Half Dollars, one coin or 1000, and pay highest prices.)

TOIVO JOHNSON

East Holden, Maine

WANTED TO BUY

COLLECTIONS or single pieces of coins, medals, paper money and other numismatic material. Kindly state best price in first letter.

Choice stock of U.S. on hand. Will be very pleased to hear from collectors wishing to be placed on mailing list for lists and catalogues as released. Want lists solicited; please state condition desired.



HARRY C. MATHEWS

227 Woodlawn Ave.

Jersey City 5, N. J.

SPECIAL OFFERING

1931-S Lincoln Cents

Brilliant Uncirculated

Single piece	\$ 1.25
10 pieces	10.00
1 Roll (50 coins)	45.00
3 Rolls (50 coins each)	125.00

JAMES KELLY

3rd and Broadway Dayton 7, Ohio

I WILL BE AT MILWAUKEE

Aug. 25-26-27-28 and 29th at the
Hotel Schroeder.

I would like to meet any of you who would like to BUY from or SELL coins to me as a full time dealer.

Write me a note, telling me where I can meet you, and leave it at the DESK with the mail clerk.

harry s. van denberg, mgr.

COIN AND STAMP STORE

209 So. Church St., Rockford 15, Ill.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA

Set of 24 different Types Comm. Half Dollars, including Norse Medal (thick) mounted in Holder. Most unc. A few A. U., \$51.75.

Set of 1896 Silver Cert. 1-2-5 Dollars fair to good, but a bargain at \$23.75.

FRANK SPRINKLE

Box 809 Bluefield, W. Va.

UNC. SILVER DOLLARS

1878-S	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
	1921	1922-D	1923	1924	
\$1.45 each			\$24.50 per roll		

MAURICE D. SCHARLACK

241 Melrose Corpus Christi, Texas

WANTED By the 100 or 50
Lettered Edge Halves Fine
Eagle Cents VG
Twenty Cent Pieces VG

CONFEDERATE PAPER MONEY ITEMS

Confederate Treasury Notes

The comprehensive, well-illustrated book (148 pages) on C.S.A. paper money\$3.50

Chemicograph "Mystery" Backs

The set of six values \$5 to \$500 and 8-page booklet\$4.50
See your dealer or write me. Descriptive circular for the asking.

PHILIP H. CHASE

A.N.A. No. 4286

Green Hill Farms Apartments

64th Street and City Line Avenue
Philadelphia 31, Pa.

BOOKBINDING

Your bookbinding problems solved by specialists in numismatic binding.

Send your inquiries or material to

BEN A. MARTIN

188 Fulton St. Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

NO JOB TOO SMALL

PRICES REASONABLE

FALL OFFERING

LIMIT: One of each date
to a customer

1914-D Lincoln Cent fine, ea.	\$4.95
1909-S Lincoln Cent fine, ea. ....	.75
1924-D Lincoln Cent fine, ea. ....	.45
1908-S Indian Head fine, ea.	1.85
1857 LARGE CENT fine, ea.	3.25

26 DATES LARGE CENTS	V. G.	Fine
1831 to 1839 Your Choice....	\$.60	\$.95
1840 to 1849 Your Choice....	.45	.75
1850 to 1856 Your Choice....	.30	.45

PERRY O. WARD

242 21st Place, Santa Monica, Calif.

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Coins, Tokens and paper money bought, sold and exchanged.

MAIL AUCTION SALE

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1950

Send 10¢ to cover cost of mailing and we will forward an auction catalogue and our new six-page fixed price list.

CANADA COIN EXCHANGE

(J. E. Charlton)

Box 35, Terminal A, Toronto, Canada

JUST ARRIVED

Nice lot of 3 Cents, nickel, in proof, reasonably priced.

Many Indian Head Cents unc. and some proofs.

Nice lot of Half Dollars from 1794 and later.

Large Cents, 1793, 1799 and 1804 in stock.


Crowns from \$1.00 up. English Patterns also.

PITTSBURGH COIN EXCHANGE

WILLIAM A. GAEDE

Park Building

Pittsburgh 22, Pa.



HANSAN SAYS:

**1911-D
1/4 EAGLE**

I have a few extra of these scarce \$2.50 Gold pieces, uncirculated condition, that I will trade for Comm. 1/2 Dollars.

Your offers of trade given prompt attention, careful consideration and my personal appraisal.

**HANSAN'S COIN
& STAMP SHOP**

1326 Main Street Kansas City, Mo.

U. S. HALF DOLLARS

1795 Fine \$18.00	1813 Br. unc. . \$ 6.50
1803 Sm. 3 XF 25.00	1813 XF 4.50
1805/4 XF 35.00	1813 Fine 1.90
1805 VF 9.50	1814/13 VF .. 7.00
1805 XF 18.50	1814/13 Fine .. 4.25
1806 Rd. 6 VG 3.00	1814 A. Unc. . 4.50
1806 Rd. 6 VF 8.50	1814 VF 2.25
1806 Pt. 6 VF 7.50	1815 XF 40.00
1806 Pt. 6 XF 25.00	1817/13 XF .. 8.50
1807 H. R. VF 7.00	1817 VF 5.00
1807 H. R. XF 17.50	1817 XF 2.75
1807 50/20 XF 15.00	1818/17 XF .. 4.50
1807 50/20 fine 3.00	1818/17 VF .. 2.75
1807 S. S. VF. 9.00	1818 XF 3.75
1808/7 VF 5.00	1818 VF 1.80
1808 VF 3.00; F 2.00	1819/18 XF .. 4.75
1809 Br. unc. . 6.00	1819/18 VF .. 2.75
1809 XF 4.50	1819 XF 3.75
1809 VF 2.50; F 1.75	1820/19 XF .. 6.00
1810 Unc. 5.50	1820 XF 4.50
1810 XF 4.00	1821 Unc. 4.00
1810 VF 2.25	1821 VF 1.50
1811 L.S. Br. unc. 15.00	1822 XF 2.75
1811 S.S. Br. unc. Obv. Die cracked V, R 12.50	1822 VF 1.75
1811 S.S. VF .. 2.25	1823 VF 2.75
1812/11. XF .. 12.50	1823 VF 1.75
1812/11 VF ... 6.50	1824 Over other dates, XF 18.50
1812 Unc. 5.50	1824 XF 2.75
1812 XF 3.50; VF 2.25	1824 VF 1.75
1812 F. 1.80; VG 1.25	1825 Unc. 4.25
	1825 XF 2.75
	1825 VF 1.75
	1826 XF 2.75
	1826 VF 1.75
	1827/6 Unc. . 15.00
	1827 Unc. 4.00
	1827 XF 2.75

WILLIAM PUKALL

911 18th St.

Union City, N. J.

NUMISMATIC BOOK SPECIALS

Guide Book of U. S. Coins, 1950 Edition, New	.....\$1.50
Handbook of U. S. Coins, 1950 Edition	..... .75
U. S. Commemorative Coins, By Mosher	..... .80
Coins of Mexico, By Dr. A. F. Pradeau	..... .50
Standard Paper Money Catalogue	..... 1.00
United States Cents, 1804-1814	..... .50
Coins and Tokens of Canada, By Raymond	..... 1.00
Coins of South America, By Raymond	..... 1.00
All books sent postpaid.	

ARQUE C. BAYS

Box 149 Charleston 21, W. Va.

COIN BULLETINS FROM SWITZERLAND!

Ask for our Monthly Illustrated Price Lists

Postage free. Air mail extra.
\$3.00 per year

Your inquiries will be welcome!

MUENZEN UND MEDAILLEN A. G.

MALZGASSE 25

BASEL

Switzerland

WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

MINEOLA

NEW YORK

THE NATIONAL COIN ALBUM

The proven favorite among collectors for over twenty years

POPULAR COIN ALBUMS AND PAGES

The economical choice of both the novice and
advanced collector

THE STANDARD CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES COINS

The largest and most informative illustrated book on the coins
of the United States

COINS OF THE WORLD — NINETEENTH CENTURY

The only modern publication on the general subject

COINS OF THE WORLD — TWENTIETH CENTURY

The standard work on the coins of the twentieth century

THE COIN COLLECTOR SERIES

Inexpensive booklets on various phases of coin and medal
collecting for the specialist

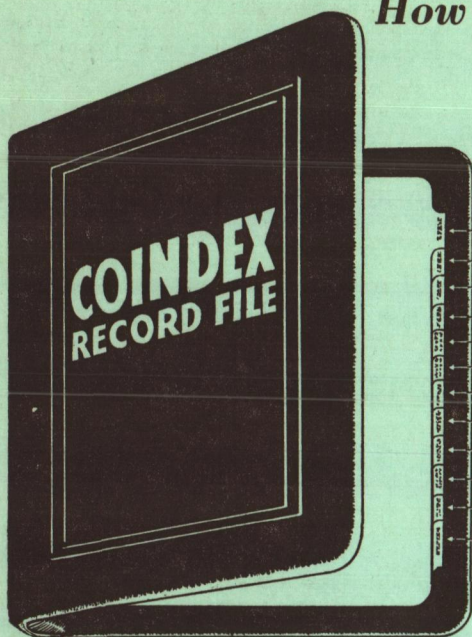
THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

A bi-monthly magazine with articles of worthwhile informa-
tion and lists of coins for sale

**A MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF
PUBLICATIONS OR ALBUMS MAY
BE OBTAINED UPON REQUEST**

What does your collection cost?

How much is it worth?



SEE
the answers
AT A GLANCE
with the
NEW

COINDEX Trade Mark RECORD FILE

\$5.00

POSTPAID
IN U. S. A.
NO C.O.D.s

NOW you can see at a glance

- *the cost and value of EACH coin!*
- *the cost and value of EACH type and series!*
- *the cost and value of your ENTIRE collection!*

Never before anything like it! The new COINDEX RECORD FILE was designed by a collector for his own use. Now it is available to collectors everywhere. Imagine the convenience and importance of being able to tell at any time the cost and value of *every* coin and of your *entire* collection at a glance! The COINDEX RECORD FILE keeps pace with your collection—whether you add to your collection at any time; whether you buy, sell, or trade; whether you collect U. S. Coins, Colonial, Foreign, or Ancient Coins, Paper Money, Coins in Rolls, Mint Issues, etc.; whether you have duplicates; whether your collection is large or small. For a perpetual, up-to-the-minute record of the cost and value of your collection, order *your* COINDEX RECORD FILE, *today*.

The COINDEX RECORD FILE comes in a beautiful DeLuxe Redwood color binder of durable Saddle Grain simulated leather, 9½ x 6 inches. It has an automatic lock booster to open and close the binder rings. There are 110 pages of high grade ledger paper good for thousands of entries. Copper reinforced Indexes are vertical for easy reading and have clear celluloid tabs (printed on both sides). Complete, easy-to-follow instructions with every COINDEX RECORD FILE.

IMPORTANT: A COINDEX RECORD FILE is invaluable for Insurance and Estate settlements.

ONLY \$5.00
including Postage
and Insurance
No C.O.D.s

HARRY SMOLIN

Money Refunded if Not Satisfied

P. O. BOX No. 288
FLUSHING, L. I.